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THE CAPTURE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. G. SIMCOE—AN INCIDENT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[By Eugene F. McPike, a great-grandson of Captain Moses Guest, and author of several genealogical and historical sketches.]

It has been aptly said that during the reign of Charles II, of England, "Science suddenly became the fashion of the day." A future reviewer of our own times will have ample reason to make the same remark in regard to history. The enthusiasm incident to the creation of the Royal Society had, undoubtedly, much to do with the remarkable achievements of Newton, Flamsteed, Halley, and their contemporaries. So, too, in this day, public favor has unquestionably conduced to the publication of the great variety of historical material now, at our command. Shall we not hope that the analogy will eventually be carried a step further, and that the impetus which has been given will result in the continuance of the good work? History, like science, is an inexhaustible mine. This seems especially true of the annals of America. The fact that the majority of historical sketches recently published in this country relates, almost exclusively, to the Civil War, does not indicate that the material regarding the American Revolution has either been exhausted or become uninteresting. Such is not the case, and, indeed, the rapid growth of the several patriotic hereditary societies of the War of Independence furnishes strong evidence to the contrary. In the words of another,* which although written nearly four score years ago are still as true as when first penned: "History presents no struggle for liberty which has in it more of the moral sublime than that of

* Silliman's Tour from Hartford to Quebec, 1820.

the American Revolution. It has been of late years too much forgotten in the sharp contention of party, and he who endeavors to withdraw the public mind from these debasing conflicts, and to fix it on the grandeur of that epoch, which, magnificent in itself, begins now to wear the solemn livery of antiquity, as it is viewed through the deepening twilight of almost half a century, certainly performs a meritorious service, and can scarcely need a justification." One of the most pleasing features of the situation is the demand for information from original sources, reports by eye-witnesses and interviews with "survivors" or their immediate descendants. This promises well for the greater accuracy of future histories, if such be possible. Among the authorities frequently cited are Irving, Lossing and others in Simcoe's "Military Journal," which was originally published by its author in London, in 1787, for private distribution among his friends. The work was reprinted in New York in 1844, and to this addition was added a memoir of the author. As the title page informs us, the book is "History of the Operations of a Partisan Corps called the Queen's Rangers, Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Simcoe, During the War of the American Revolution." The rapid movements and intrepid daring of the Rangers caused them to be a source of constant terror to the patriot, and the capture of their leader, October 26, 1779, by Captain Moses Guest,* of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey, was an event of sufficient importance to be permanently recorded in the annals of our country. The incident has, however, been entirely overlooked by historians.† The many sons and daughters of New Jersey scattered throughout our land, not less in the west than elsewhere, point with (we will hope) excusable pride to the important part taken by their ancestors in that great contest from which sprung a nation soon afterwards to be-

* A genealogical sketch of the Guest family was contributed by the writer of this article to the "American Historical Register" for April, 1897. (Liberty Square, Boston, Massachusetts.)

† Some mention of the affair will probably be made in Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's "American History Told by Contemporaries," Vol. II, soon to be published.

come one of the greatest powers on earth. Scarcely a place on the route of the British forces through New Jersey can be found that was not the scene of some hazardous exploit which has passed into history. Of the patriotic citizens of that State, none were more loyal to freedom's cause than those of Middlesex County. A life-long resident of the city of New Brunswick, in an exceedingly interesting and valuable article, published some twenty-three years ago,* says that of one thousand persons in New Jersey who were disaffected, made to furnish bonds and take the "oath of allegiance" to the revolutionary authorities, only twenty six were inhabitants of Middlesex County, and this in spite of the fact that the British Army was quartered there for a period of almost seven months. Although Simcoe's Rangers were composed largely of Jersey "refugees," and he kept a book containing "the names of every soldier in his corps, the counties in which they were born and where they had lived, so that he was seldom at a loss for guides," he was obliged to say to Sir Henry Clinton when the latter was about to march through the State of New Jersey, immediately before the battle of Monmouth and was in need of guides, that "he had none who knew any of the roads to New Brunswick," showing conclusively that Middlesex County was not represented in his corps. Simcoe, in his "Journal" (which, by the way, is written in the third person throughout), relates at some length the details of the expedition which resulted in his capture. While copies of his book are scarce, it can, doubtless, be found by the investigating student in the public libraries of our larger cities. The purposes of this sketch will be, perhaps, best fulfilled by using other authorities. Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lee, "Lighthorse Harry," in his *Memoirs of the War*, etc., second edition, pages 192-193, mentions Simcoe's incursion and says that "General Washington expecting a French fleet upon our coast in 1779-80, and desirous of being thoroughly prepared for moving upon New York in case the combined

* This refers to "A Glimpse of Seventy six," which will be found in *Harper's Magazine* for July, 1874. The author, Mr. Chas. D. Deshler, who is now postmaster of New Brunswick, was born within the first quarter of this century and was personally acquainted with many of the survivors of the Revolution.

force should warrant it, he made ready a number of boats which were placed at Middlebrook, a small village up the Raritan River above Brunswick. Sir Henry Clinton being informed of this preparation, determined to destroy the boats. The enterprise was committed to Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe. He crossed from New York to Elizabethtown Point with his cavalry, and setting out after night he reached Middlebrook undiscovered and unexpected. Having executed his object he baffled all our efforts to intercept him on his return by taking a circuitous route. Instead of turning towards Perth Amboy, which was supposed to be the most probable course, keeping the Raritan on his right he passed that river, taking the direction toward Monmouth County, leaving Brunswick some miles to his left. Here was stationed a body of militia, who being appraised (it being now day) of the enemy's proximity, made a daring effort to stop him, but failed in the attempt. Simcoe, bringing up the rear,* had his horse killed, by which accident he was made prisoner. * * * * *

This enterprise was considered, by both armies, among the handsomest exploits of the war. Simcoe executed completely his object, then deemed very important ; * * * *

What is very extraordinary, Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe being obliged to feed once in the course of the night, stopped at a depot of forage collected for the Continental Army, assumed the character of Lee's cavalry, waked up the commissary about midnight, drew the customary allowance of forage and gave the usual vouchers, signing the name of the legion quartermaster without being discovered by the American forage commissary or his assistants. The dress of both corps was the same, green coatees and leather breeches, yet the success of the stratagem is astonishing."

An account of the affair which, although brief, is, from an American standpoint at least, the most nearly complete, but which, unfortunately, is the most inaccessible by the general public, is given in Captain Moses Guest's "Poems and Journal," two editions of which were published in Cincinnati in the years 1823 and 1824, respectively. The "Journal" commences under date of March 16, 1784. On page 144 Captain Guest relates

* Simcoe was in advance.

that while on his way returning from Canada (whither he had gone to dispose of some hides) he reached Dumont's Ferry December 11, 1796. This ferry was a century ago located on the Hudson River, about two miles and one-half below Fort Miller. A toll-bridge has since been erected at that point, and the Champlain Canal also crosses the river in that immediate vicinity. Mr. Dumont, the proprietor, was in all probability Peter Dumont, the father of Lydia Dumont, the wife of Captain Guest. That the latter's version of the incident in question may lose none of its value as historical evidence it is here quoted verbatim :

" Mr. Dumont informed me that he had lately seen a General Whitney, who lives in New York, who stated that he had lately visited Governor Simcoe, in Upper Canada ; and that, in a conversation which he had with him concerning his being taken prisoner in New Jersey, he expressed a strong desire to see the officer who commanded the party that captured him ; as, he said, by his instrumentality his life was preserved after he had surrendered. I shall here explain this affair. On the 25th day of October, 1779, Simcoe, who then commanded a regiment of horse in the British service, crossed over from Staten Island, at the Blazing Star Ferry, to the Jersey shore in the night with 75 horsemen. His main object was to take Governor Livingston prisoner, which he expected to do by surprise. Simcoe was not discovered to be an enemy until he had got seven miles north of N. Brunswick, at Quibble town, from which place an express was despatched to Colonel John Neilson, at N. Brunswick, who immediately ordered out his regiment. We were soon marched to the bridge at Raritan landing. From Quibble town Colonel Simcoe proceeded rapidly to Colonel Van Horne's house, at Middlebrook. He was much disappointed in not finding the governor there. [The Governor was then at New Brunswick.] *He [Simcoe] then went on to Van Vechten's bridge, on the Raritan River, and set fire to some forage and flat-bottom boats ; from which he went to Millstone, a small town eight miles NW. of Brunswick ; here he

* In his " Journal " Simcoe speaks of " Boundbrook," " from whence," he says, " he intended to carry off Colonel Moyland, but he was not at Mr. Van Horne's " (no reference being made to Governor Livingston).

set fire to the courthouse and jail. While we were at the landing bridge, we discovered the smoke of those buildings. It was then thought probable that the enemy would endeavor to pass this bridge in their retreat. Colonel Neilson, therefore, continued there, being in hopes of cutting off their retreat, and despatched me with thirty-five men, with orders to endeavor to fall in with them, and to annoy them as much as possible. Soon after getting on the road leading from Millstone village to the bridge, I was informed by an express, that the enemy was within a few hundred yards of me ; I had just time to get to an open piece of woods, when they made their appearance. We attacked them as they came up ; but they came on so rapidly that we could only give them one discharge. Colonel Simcoe's horse received three balls, fell on him, and bruised him very badly ; * there was one man killed, and several wounded. I left a physician with Simcoe, and proceeded on. We soon found his party had halted on the heights, west of Brunswick. They sent a doctor and his servant to us, bearing a flag. The doctor requested permission to attend Colonel Simcoe, which was granted ; but as the enemy was proceeding on their retreat, whilst the flag was negotiating, which is contrary to the rules of war, the doctor and his servant were considered as prisoners. After Simcoe fell, Major Stuart (a refugee who had piloted him) took the command. Soon after we dismissed the doctor, we witnessed a scene that was truly distressing. We found Captain Peter Voorhees lying in the road, mortally wounded, and to all appearance, nearly breathing his last breath. He had just returned from General Sullivan's army, and with a few militia horsemen was pursuing so close on the enemy's rear as to cause a detachment to sally out. They soon came up with him and cut him with their broad swords in a most shocking manner, which caused his death in a few hours. We pursued them until we got to South-river bridge, eight miles south of Brunswick, at which place we received information that 500 men had been landed at South Amboy, to

* Simcoe's horse was shot near DeMot's tavern, about two miles west of New Brunswick and "both horse and rider came to the ground." (See "Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey," compiled by John W. Barber and Henry Howe, page 455. New York, 1844.)

cover their retreat, and that they were embarking for Staten Island."

"Many persons, I doubt not, think it strange that Colonel Simcoe could penetrate so far into so thickly a settled country without receiving more injury than he did. It was not occasioned by the inactivity of the Jersey militia, who had greatly distinguished themselves for their zeal and activity during the Revolutionary War in defending the liberties of their country, but it was occasioned by their getting a considerable distance in the country, enveloped in the shades of night; by their having the address to pass, in many places, for the American horse, and by the rapidity with which they proceeded. Simcoe was, in the Revolutionary War, to the northern, what Tarleton was to the southern army; they were both zealous partisans, and capable of undertaking and executing any daring enterprise."

The above concludes Captain Guest's account. It is fully corroborated in all essential particulars by Simcoe's "Journal." A few differences there are, especially as to the manner of death of Captain Voorhees, but even in this Captain Guest is supported by other authorities which space will not permit fully referring to in this place. Furthermore, Simcoe's "Journal" was first published at a time when he was seeking advancement on the strength of his military services, and he naturally endeavored to report the actions of his "Rangers" in such a way as to reflect discredit upon that corps. Simcoe says that "the enemy who fired were not five yards off; they consisted of thirty men, commanded by Mariner, a refugee from New York, and well known for his enterprises with whale boats." In this Simcoe was laboring under a misapprehension. The actual command of the party was vested in Captain Moses Guest.* It is quite probable, however, that this "Mariner" was left in charge of Simcoe after the latter was captured, Captain Guest going in pursuit of the retreating

* See "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," compiled by order of the Legislature by William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey. (Trenton, 1872.) This work shows that Moses Guest was an ensign in Captain Voorhees' company, Third Middlesex Regiment, on September 8, 1777, and afterwards was a captain in the Second Middlesex Regiment.

Rangers, as related in his account. In fact Simcoe, in the appendix to his book, says that "Marrener prevented a boy from bayoneting him as he lay senseless on the ground, saying, 'let him alone, the rascal is dead enough.'" Mariner was subsequently captured while Simcoe was at Charlestown, and was, by the latter's request to Sir Henry Clinton, allowed to return home on parole.

The circumstances attending Simcoe's imprisonment and subsequent release on September 27, 1779, will be found fully recited in the appendix to his "Journal," pages 264-286.

Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada about 1791. Captain Guest removed from New Brunswick to Cincinnati in 1817. It will not, perhaps, be considered in bad taste to mention here that one of his daughters, Lydia Jane, married John McPike (the writer's paternal grandfather). The latter (himself a son of a patriot soldier of the Revolution, Captain James McPike, of Baltimore, Maryland) was a member of the committee for the public reception of General Lafayette in Cincinnati, when that distinguished "hero of two continents" visited America in 1824-25.

* * * * *

There are those for whom history has no charms, but they are fast becoming pleasingly few in number. Than the records of the past we have no other measure of relative greatness nor of progress. That latest "fad," genealogy, which has been so much encouraged recently by the various patriotic hereditary societies, is largely to be credited with having caused a revival of historical reading, and for this service all the many charges against it, in the court of public opinion, should be endorsed on the docket "*nolle prosequi*."

1776—1861.

[By Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Western Reserve Chapter. Daughters of the American Revolution, Cleveland, Ohio.]

Mr. President and Members of the Army of the Tennessee: May I not add *comrades*? for I have served in the ranks for nearly thirty years under the "Majorship" of one of *your* members.

I recognize the compliment paid to my sex in this honor conferred, but what can I bring to you that will seem to justify your gallantry? What can a woman say of the Army of the Tennessee that has not already been said and resaid with an eloquence that I could never hope to emulate? What glorious reminiscence can I recall that will make your hearts throb the faster or your eye dim with a tender regret for the days that are gone? You listened to General Rawlings in 1866. You have listened to General Grant, to General Sherman, to General Logan, to General Belknap, to General Howard, to Colonel Jacobson, to Colonel Cadle and to other distinguished members of your organization, how can I believe that you will care to listen to me. Can I hope to surprise the Army of the Tennessee with anything new? No! The Army of the Potomac was surprised when General Grant took command and they marched out and did *not* march back next day. Other armies have been surprised, but *not*, *not* the Army of the Tennessee.

You have heard of the soldier hastening to the rear, who, when stopped by the general with the stern command, "Go back to the front and don't be a baby," sobbingly said, "I wish I was a baby and a gal baby at that." It was *my* sex and *my* youth that kept me from the front in 1861, or from participation in the noble sanitary work. I was not even able to be an incentive to some recruit by promising to be a sister to him should he live to return. But I am the wife of a veteran of the Army of the Tennessee and the great grandchild of six veterans of the War of the Revolution, and so I come, as a Daughter of the American Revolution to bring greeting from the old soldier of '76 to the boys of '61.

You come to these reunions to talk over old times and to congratulate one another upon the part each took to preserve this great country from terrible disaster. It is right that you should do this as long as one is left to tell the story. But I say to you, that if it had not been for the ancestors of the Daughters of the American Revolution, you, brave men and true as you are, would have had no country to save.

The "minute man" of 1776 was the prototype of all that was brave, of all that was daring, of all that was enduring in the Civil War of 1861. He was the advance picket guard of

political freedom. He, too, was a young man when he took up the cause of liberty, and as has been said, "Where, without the dreams of the young men lighting the future with human possibility, would be the deeds of the old men, dignifying the past with human achievement." The minute man held himself ever alert, ready to march at a moment's notice when his country called. At the first alarm he sped the signal on, seized his gun, hastened to the village green to join his comrades and receive his pastor's blessing, and then marched to do, and, if need be, to die for freedom.

You, who felt the thrill pulse through the North when the first shot was fired on Sumpter's starry flag; you, who heard the steady tread of marching feet as the boys in blue responded to the alarm, you will recognize a kindred spirit in the minute man of 1776—the man who made the country that your valor saved.

Here is the pledge to which these sturdy men subscribed when each signature meant to the writer possible ignominy and death:

"Whereas, It appears that the enemies of the United States of America are laying every plan in their power to ruin and destroy us, we apprehend it to be the duty of all the inhabitants of the States to be in the greatest readiness and preparation to exert themselves in defence of this country in this time of danger."

(This might have been written in 1861, but it was written in 1776).

"Wherefore, We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise and engage to equip ourselves immediately with guns, ammunition, &c., and be ready at a minute's warning, by night or by day, to go to and assist our brethren wherever they may be attacked; and upon an alarm we will immediately appear upon parade at the meeting house, and each of us will be provided with a good horse that we may the sooner get to the place attacked." They evidently intended to belong to the cavalry.

During these uncertain times the patriotic town of Munson sent this patriotic message down to Boston:

"We have eighty fellows in this district, a great part of

whom are disciplined and excellent marksmen. I dare be bold to say that at about thirty rods distant they would pick off Tories as fast as so many hawks would pick frogs from a frog pond."

How does this compare with General Dodge's sharpshooters, who are said to have picked off "Johnnies" two miles away?

In the battle of Stone Arabia the wretched little fortress was supplied with one poor dwarf of a four-pounder and a single cannon ball. After that was gone they broke horse chains into fragments and charged the little cannon with them, which, as they went sailing through the air, carried consternation to the enemy, who, in superstitious fear, cried out that the devil was after them and took to their heels and the shelter of the woods.

Did not the same kind of blood tingle in the veins of General Hickenlooper, who, at Shiloh, instead of running his guns away from the enemy, when that seemed the only chance to live to fight another day, ran them through the rebel lines with the remark that, "The enemy must get out of the way or he would run over them." History repeated itself many times during our late war and heroic deeds that had once been peculiarly associated with the Revolution were again enacted on southern battlefields.

Who does not recall the sturdy patriot, General Herkimer, who, with one leg shot away, backed himself against a tree and kept command of his little army, giving orders with the utmost composure while enduring the extreme of physical suffering. Eighty years or more after this, "Who will guard these prisoners?" was asked in action. "I will," said Colonel Jones, of the Fifty-fifth Indiana, who was sitting under a tree severely wounded. And drawing his sabre he ordered the prisoners around him as the fight went on.

The question has often been asked of what practical value to the general public is the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution? I answer this to-night by another inquiry. Are the annals of the birth and infancy of a great nation of value to that nation? Suppose through carelessness or indifference those records were being irrevocably lost or destroyed, would not the gathering and saving of them be an

act worthy of commendation? You, who are saving and recording the noble deeds of the Army of the Tennessee by gatherings such as these, will give a most emphatic *yes* to my questions. Such is the direct aim of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Does any member of that little army whose path often was marked by bloody prints that bare feet left on frozen ground, now fill an unknown grave, unmarked, untended, it will be the loving duty of the Daughters of the American Revolution to find such grave and rescue the name of that neglected patriot from oblivion. You, who, on every Decoration Day, turn your footsteps reverently toward the places where sleep your comrades, will enter into the spirit of our work.

Is there a school district in which the study of foreign or dead language crowds aside or out the history of this country's glorious achievements for life and liberty? The Daughters of the American Revolution will see to it that every child of this great republic shall be restored to his birthright—a knowledge of, a familiarity with, the reasons why the strains of "Yankee Doodle" and "Marching Through Georgia" should make his pulses quicken; why the names of Washington and Jefferson, of Lincoln, Grant and Sherman should mean to him immeasurably more than an Alexander or Wellington, a Napoleon or a Cæsar.

It is due to the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution that our flag, "The bright morning star of hope to the nations," now floats unchallenged in the wake of Sherman's march to the sea. In 1892 Mrs. Harrison, our President General, issued an order to us to hang our beloved banner on the outer wall on the coming Fourth of July. In far southerland, where for many years the American flag had symbolized defeat and long continued sufferings; where, from private homes, at least it had not floated since the war, this order created a sensation. On the 25th of June the *Atlanta Constitution* published a full column on the subject headed, "The Flag to go up!" I quote a brief passage from that article: "It has been a day long, long ago, since the Union flag was hoisted by woman's fair hand over the roof tree of the family circle in celebration of the glorious Fourth of July; but this year, when the bright sun rises on this fair land of old Columbia, it will greet again the Stars and Stripes

unfurled over hundreds of housetops. It will be the work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." The Atlanta Chapter of our Society adopted ringing resolutions of approval which reëchoed through the State, and thus once more Old Glory went marching through Georgia.

In telling any part of the history of America we may seem to boast, but we Daughters are very proud of our revolutionary ancestry. We are twenty thousand strong and it is very hard to find among us one who does not claim an ancestor who fought at Lexington or Bunker Hill, or was, at least, a member of Washington's bodyguard.

And in the years to come, when we ourselves have become ancestors and our patriotic and admiring great-grandchildren meet, as we do to-night, to keep green the memory of noble achievements of the Civil War, each will claim or wish to claim that his ancestors belonged to the greatest army that ever took part in any struggle for freedom—one that never lost a battle—the grand old army of the Tennessee.

THE BROWNE HATCHMENT.

[By Alice Morse Earle, author of "The Sabbath in Puritan New England;" "Customs and Fashions in Old New England;" "Colonial Days in Old New York;" "Curious Punishments of By-Gone Days," &c., &c.]

THERE is owned by one of my kinsfolk a curious mortuary relic which has seen good service at many a funeral of my forbears. It is a hatchment, a square tablet to be hung diagonally or lozenge-shaped; it is painted with the family coat of arms on a black ground, and was in earlier days hung on the front of the house when a member of a family died, and left thus hanging until after the funeral. It belonged in the Browne family, and was made originally for my far-away grandfather, old William Browne, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, who came to America in 1649, and was of the lineage of Christopher Browne, of Hawkedon Manor, of Parish of Bury, St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, England.

At the time this country was settled and William Browne came to the Massachusetts colony funeral customs and forms

had reached a high state of extravagance and ostentation in England. Even in Elizabeth's reign the necessity for the restraint and regulation of funerals had become painfully evident, and the College of Arms had caused various sumptuary laws to be enacted to limit the use of funeral decorations and to adjust them according to rank. It was stated that there was a passion among plebian folk for carrying in funeral processions "escutcheons, penons, banners, achievements, hatchments, banner rolls, guidons, and standards," bearing heraldic emblems, which of course could not be tolerated. Fierce war was waged between the funeral undertakers and painter stainers on one side and the King-at-Arms on the other. As the Heralds College was allowed a substantial sum for each coat of arms and each copy issued, it was certainly rather aggravating to have every little coffin-maker and painter-man in the kingdom daubing gay imposing coats of arms for the funeral of every baker and candlestick maker whose mourning widow was willing to spend a few pounds on making a show.

Long verbose injunctions were issued under Elizabeth, and by statute of Charles I all "painters, glaziers, goldsmiths, stainers, and other artificers" were enjoined not to paint any arms, crests, cognizances of pedigrees on any furniture, couches, panels, etc., and above all such tradesmen were ordered not to give any trick of a coat of arms outside the shop. Trick was the old term for a drawing, usually slight and sketchy, of any escutcheon or achievement of arms; it usually referred to a drawing in black and white. But Jonson says in "The Poetaster:" "They are blazoned there, there they are tricked, they and their pedigrees."

The law thus attempted to prevent or fine any stealing even of an outline drawing; but it was an unequal war and the College of Arms got the worst of it. Though it was ordered in 1668 under some penalties that no one "under the degree of gentleman" should set up any "hatchment, coat of arms, healm, crest, target, banner, penon, hearse or rail," or have a pall of velvet; yet in open defiance "illiterate painter-stainers" advertised to teach heraldic staining in a short time, whereas it was an "art and mystery" that should take seven years apprenticeship to learn properly. One Russel, in 1680, was tri-

umphantly defiant, though many a funeral hatchment painted by him was pulled down and destroyed by tipstaffs and watchmen.

To show the etiquette, the importance as well as the extravagance and minuteness of funeral arrangements in England at this time, let me quote a curious letter written by Lady Elizabeth Russel to her friend Sir William Deltrick, Garter, Principal King-at-Arms; and also from his schedule sent in answer:

Good Mr. Garter:

I pray you as your leisure doth best server you, set down advisedly and exactly, in every particular itself, the number of mourners due to my calling, being a Viscountess by birth, with their charge of blacks, and the number of waiting women for myself and the women mourners which with the chief mourners and her that shall bear the trayne will be in number ten, beside waiting women, pages, and gentlemen-huishers. Then I pray you, what number of chief mourners, of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen necessary, with their charge, and how many servants for them, besides my preacher, phisitian, lawyers, and XL cloaks for men, then for LXIII women-widows the charges of the hearse, herald and church. Good Mr. Garter do it exactly, for I find forwarnings that bid me provide a pickaxe, etc.; so with most friendly commendations to you I rest

Your Old Mistress and Friend,

ELIZABETH RUSSEL,
Dowager.

Conyton Hall.

The extreme synecdoche of her humble "providing a pickaxe" is shown in the elaborate list of proprieties and duties and preparations and expenses returned to her, in which the pragmatical Garter quite obliterates the tender friend. The term Garter was applied to the chief Knight of the Garter (which was and is the highest order in England), and who was always King-at-Arms.

He stated that she must have for her chief mourner at least an Earl's eldest son's wife; or I suppose one of as much higher rank as possible, and then ten other peeress mourners. She is told the exact amount of black "cloath" she must allow for each lady mourner for her "gown, mantle, traynes, hood and tippets," and of white stuff for "paris-hood, lawns, barbes and attires." The exact length of train is given according to rank of the wearer, and of the tippet; a Baron's wife could wear a tippet a yard long. Their attendants were furnished "lawns,

windpletts and attires;" "windpletts" were wimples. The gentlemen-mourners, the "huishers," etc., were each to be given a cloak or three coats. "Huisher" is the obsolete form of usher. Ben Jonson says in his "Devil is an Ass:"

"Studying

For footmen for you, fine-faced huishers, pages
To serve you on the knee."

If an earl's son were mourner he was to have a "gowne, hood, rowle and tippetts" of cloth. Pursuivants, heralds, friends, servants were all carefully assigned their proper mourning, even the widow-women. All this took many hundreds, even thousands of yards of black cloth; all of which Lady Elizabeth doubtless laid thriftily in store with the pickaxe. The church was to be hung with blacks and garnished with escutcheons. A hearse of timber twelve feet by nine should be built and covered with black velvet, and fringes, and canopied. Stools and cushions of black were to be given to the mourners. After the funeral when the mourners returned to the house they usually dined in state, the lady mourners in a chamber by themselves, under a canopy of black, in various formally assigned places.

In proportion this pomp was carried out in every funeral; and the College of Arms reaped a rich harvest, though ever dissatisfied and constantly grumbling. For instance, every gentleman who hung a hatchment out in front of his house had to pay a £3 fee to "Mr. Garter." It is an interesting conjecture whether any fee was demanded in New England for the use of hatchments; none is on record. I think independent Americans who had hatchments used them at their will, untrammelled by fees to any authority.

In the middle and latter part of the seventeenth century many English gentlemen emigrating to America brought painted escutcheons with them and occasionally hatchments. We to-day, their descendants, are proud enough and ostentatious enough of these armorial bearings, but who can tell whether they were the formal and pompous issues of the College of Arms or made from a trick of Painter-Stainer Russels. Of this date is this Browne hatchment, and also another of New England, the Gookin-Thurston hatchment, on which family tree I

also hang as a small seventh-generation fruit. This latter hatchment is in the rooms of the New England Historical-Genealogical Society in Boston. The only other old hatchments known in America to Mr. Zieber or known to me are one hanging in the Tower Room of Christ Church, Philadelphia, one of the Dickinson family in the Philadelphia Library, and last that of the Izard family in the old Goose Creek Church in South Carolina.

The Browne hatchment is the only old-time hatchment owned in a private family. William Browne, the first of his name and race in America, was an original settler of Sudbury, Massachusetts, a captain, a representative to the Great and General Court, land surveyor, governor's councillor, governor's assistant, and last but not least a deacon in the Sudbury Church. This hatchment marked his death. When his son died Judge Samuel Sewall wrote in his diary on May 9, 1709:

"Major Thomas Browne, Esqr., of Sudbury, was buried at the Old Burying-Place. Bearers were Cook, Sewall, Hutchinson, Townsend, Jas. Dummer, Dudley, Scarves, and Rings."

Scarves and rings and hatchments were not the only English trappings of woe in New England. We read of banners with escutcheons, hearses in the old sense of platforms to hold the coffin, not funeral cars for transportal of the coffin, the meeting house draped with black, and Lady Andros had mourning women at her funeral in Boston. Though tempered and simplified by Puritanism, a colonial funeral was far from an informal function.

The bearers at Major Browne's funeral were the best men in the Commonwealth, and plainly show the social standing of the dead man. He, too, had held many public offices, and had been commander of a company of horse in the Indian War, where his horse had been shot under him. At this funeral and that of three generations of William Brownes that followed the somber hatchment told their death. And in later years it was always kept hanging on the wall by the bedside of the senior member of the family, an ever-present reminder of the end of his days.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATE THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN AT THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL, OCTOBER 19, 1897.

AMONG the most notable events of the Centennial was the great gathering of the Daughters of the American Revolution and their celebration of the victory to American arms through



Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, President of the Woman's Board, Tennessee Centennial.

the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781 at Yorktown. There were fully four hundred delegates present, representing almost every State in the Union. The day surpassed all expectations in attendance of members from the distance, on account of the many wild rumors of yellow fever and strict quarantine regulations.

Most beautiful programmes had been arranged under the auspices of the National Society. National Officers were honored with places on that programme with some of the most distinguished men of the day. But when the National Board abandoned the day, October 19, I realized the situation and at once sent out by Associated Press that the day, being abandoned by the National Board, would be celebrated by the State, and appealed to all members to come and join with the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution, and make the celebration a success. New programmes were arranged, under the auspices of Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution, and were beautiful evidences of the pluck and despatch in which the women of Tennessee handle affairs. Outside cover was enameled, bearing the coat of arms of Tennessee in gold. On first page was the national flag with the beautiful salute of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Society's insignia and National officers. Third page contained the morning celebration with General G. P. Thurston master of ceremonies. The programme was carried out. Fisher's Band played the patriotic airs while the vast audience which filled the great auditorium sang with the spirit of genuine patriotism and thankfulness. Rev. Dr. E. E. Hoss, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, evoked the divine blessing on the gathering of men and women who were the descendants of the heroes of this country, whose best thought and effort were being given for the common good of posterity. Might God bless them and build up their organization with the power and strength that he gave to their forefathers in battling for American rights and principles. His prayer was one of fervent plea for more patriotism. Governor Robert L. Taylor in his address of welcome was, as he always is, in his best and happiest mood. He said there was no society on the face of this broad earth that was accomplishing one half the good that the Daughters of the American Revolution were; he likened the noble women in the glorious work to the flowers of earth, to the stars of heaven, and like Chauncey M. Depew thought where God had failed to plant a star in the sky he placed a woman on earth. His address was sublimely eloquent, and in response Mrs. Joseph Washington, Vice-President General for Tennessee, was

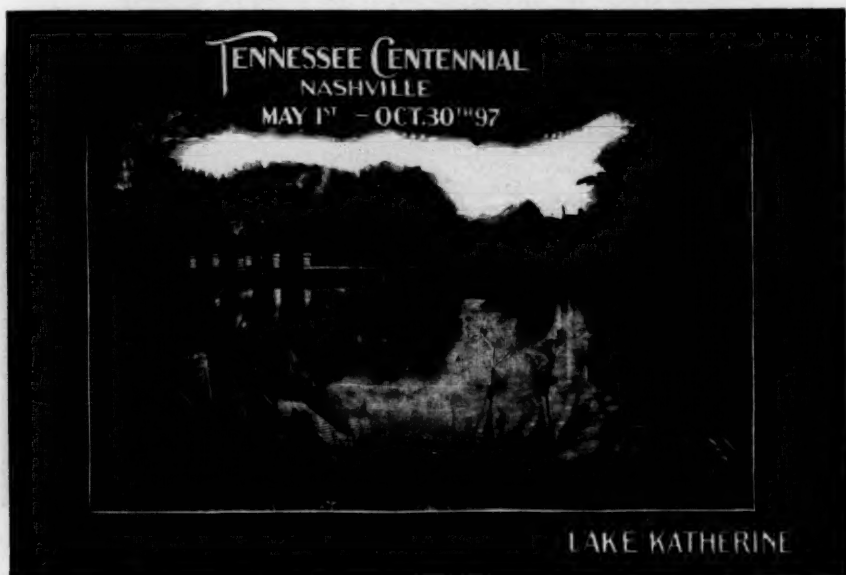
equally as eloquent and graceful, and said we are not surprised when we hear our chief executive pay such a glowing tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution, for was he not raised on the banks of the beautiful blue Watauga and breathed his first inspiration of patriotism under the shadow of the purple mountain where the pioneers of Tennessee first built their rude cabins, planned their expeditions against the Indians, Tories, and British, and formulated their attack on General Furgason at King's Mountain, the great victory which followed and caused Cornwallis to fall back and eventually to surrender at York-



Mrs. Joseph Washington.

town. Choice vocal duett followed, by Mrs. W. B. Gillespie and Miss Mary Champe. The voices of nature were not more beautifully perfect in the twittering of birds and calling in love notes than these sweet singers. "The Day we Celebrate" was most brilliantly and historically told by Hon. Edward Terry Sanford, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York City, was most powerfully beautiful and eloquent in her impromptu address. She seemed to be completely under the influence of the speakers who preceded her and her glowing words were first to Governor Taylor, then to Mr. Sanford. Her whole soul seemed to be wrapt by their words of patriotism and her address was a poem in response

to theirs, and aroused the greatest enthusiasm and admiration. To see a woman so gifted, so happy in her style, so brilliantly beautiful, called forth a burst of applause. Her subject was "Our French Allies." She not only covered them with undying glory but crowned woman as a patriotic orator unsurpassed. Mrs. McLean unfolded her grand scheme for the Daughters of the American Revolution to send a memorial to France in 1900, at their great exposition, in gratitude of our



Nation for their assistance during the Revolution. Her scheme met with applause and approval. Mrs. Stephen D. Putney's poem was supplied in her absence by Mrs. Annie Somers Gilchrist in an original poem, "Put None but Americans on Guard To-Night."

Mrs. Alleine Blonder gave a magnificent organ recital. Mrs. Anna Semmes Bryan, of Memphis, daughter of Admiral Raphael Semmes, of the noted Confederate warship "Alabama," spoke on "Women as Patriots." Mrs. Bryan did honor to the heroism of woman in the past as well as to-day.

Like Mrs. McLean, she is an orator, and won praise and admiration from all who had the honor of hearing her. The national hymn composed by Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, State Regent of New York, was sung by a quartette of young men and women and accompanied by Fisher's Band. Miss Forsyth was called to the front of the stage and introduced to the audience. She was most gracious in her acceptance of honors paid her. The morning exercises closed with Doxology—Praise God. All then adjourned to the Woman's Building,



The Parthenon—Tennessee Exposition.

Assembly Hall, where Mrs. Joseph Washington gave a superb luncheon to all Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames in attendance at the Centennial. Mrs. Washington and Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, State Regent, received the guests. There were some six hundred present and true southern hospitality reigned for a couple of hours around the sumptuous spread. Congratulations, hand shaking and an all around happy time was indulged in. When all had been served the guests were invited to inspect the beautiful Woman's Building with its rare exhibits. All traces of festivities were at once removed for the afternoon Congress, which

was to be held from three to five o'clock. Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, President of the Woman's Board, gave them her sweetest greetings. Mrs. Joseph Washington presided. Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Regent of Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, presented Mrs. Washington with a gavel loaned by Bonny Kate Chapter. The gavel was made of rustic wood and tied with graceful loops of white and blue ribbons. Miss Temple was very felicitous in her remarks. Mrs. Washington accepted the gavel in a gracious manner, and then introduced Miss Forsyth, of New York, who gave a fine and forcible paper on "The True Outcome of Our Work," bringing it down to the most common sense and practical purposes of the day, with convincing evidences that it is a necessity as well as a noble and high sentiment, and her fine convincing argument left many to think on this subject who had been altogether indifferent. Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, gave the value of historic and patriotic societies, showing at this materialistic age that the best and greatest influences came from education, and that history and patriotism were now claiming the first thought and duty of all colleges and universities, and they were working hand and heart with the patriotic societies of to-day. Mrs. Keim also spoke on the Continental Building, as she was well posted, having been a zealous worker on that committee. In the absence of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, chairman of the National University Committee, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts, spoke of the necessity of such an institution and the obligation of this American people to the wish of George Washington for such a university. "Our Magazine," which was to have been discussed by our able Editor, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, was in her absence presented by Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, who warmly advocated a more liberal patronage to the Magazine, said it was and should be made the great spirit of our Society and should have the support of every Daughter of the American Revolution; complimented the superior management of Mrs. Lockwood. Mrs. Anderson, Regent of Watauga Chapter, arose and requested all interested to go to the library in the University Building and see the fine bound volumes of the Maga-

zine on exhibit there and loaned by the National Board through her.

"Shall our Revolutionary Relics be Preserved," was most practically answered by Mrs. M. C. Pilcher, chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee, in History Hall, by inviting all to the History Building to inspect the fine revolutionary relics there. This completed the informal Congress of lines of work in the Society.

Mrs. General Russling, of Iowa, gave a beautiful greeting from the Daughters of that State. Texas and South Carolina followed. Mrs. Nancy Lee Morgan then read a letter express-

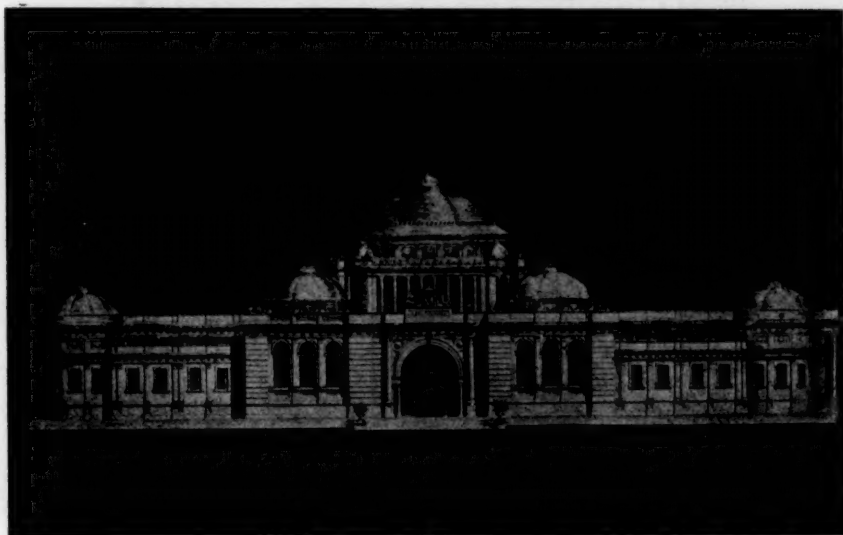


Miss Mary Boyce Temple.

ing disappointment from the National Board at their inability to be present. Mrs. Mathes moved that we accept their message with sincere regret, and hope that our next invitation to them can be accepted. Mrs. George W. Fall, of Nashville, seconded Mrs. Mathes's motion and it was carried. Letters were read from Mrs. Adlai Stevenson and Mrs. Roger Pryor. Telegrams and announcements closed the proceedings of a most interesting Congress.

At night Miss Mary Boyce Temple gave a brilliant reception at the Maxwell House, Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters. A round of receptions, teas, &c., were given in

honor of the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Nashville members, and conspicuous among them for their elegance were Mrs. E. C. Lewis, wife of the Director General of the Tennessee Centennial, at her elegant new home, on Belmont avenue ; Mrs. J. W. Thomas, wife of President of Tennessee Centennial ; Mrs. J. M. Head ; Mrs. Gale, President of Colonial Dames ; Mrs. Buntyn Percey Warner, President of Children of the American Revolution of Nashville, gave an elaborate buffet luncheon to the visiting Daughters of the American



The Agricultural Building—Tennessee Centennial.

Revolution and all the members of the Children of the American Revolution. A more beautiful and artistic function could not be imagined. The spacious dining-room in which the Children of the American Revolution were entertained was brilliantly decorated in national colors. Over the long table were two large moving wheels of little flags of red, white and blue, with steamers of ribbon of national colors ; salads, cakes, and ices were in the same colors ; bon-bons were placed in cut glass dishes representing flags—red, white, and blue. It was

a beautiful sight to see the happy appreciation of the children around this beautiful table. In an adjoining salon tables seating four ladies were served to the daintiest and most enjoyable refreshments.

To Mrs. Warner, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution are indebted for her most gracious hospitality and a specimen of Southern home life. To our friends from the distance who honored us with their attendance and aid, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Tennessee feel the deepest gratitude, and regret



Mrs. T. J. Latham, State Director C. A. R.

the absence of others to whom they had extended the glad hand of welcome.

The Centennial is over. The volunteer State has sustained its ancient reputation as to patriotism and hospitality and the Congress had to face serious difficulties in meeting, but it was a complete and glorious success in every respect, and the most notable gathering of women during the Centennial of six months, or ever known at any time in the South. These were red letter days in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a lasting impression was made upon the minds of the people who were present and the public at large, while the aims and workings of the Society were practically set

forth in a business-like manner. The Society may well be proud of this the crowning event of the Centennial.

MILDRED SPOTSWOOD MATHES,
State Regent.

WOMEN AS PATRIOTS.

[The following address was delivered by Mrs. C. B. Bryan at the celebration of the Daughters of the American Revolution Day at the Nashville Centennial.]

A MAN without patriotism is a man without soul; a woman without patriotism is a woman without heart.



Mrs. Anna Semmes Bryan.

No day could be more fitting for the subject I have chosen than this, the anniversary of our fathers' final victory in their patriotic struggle for freedom; and before no audience could I speak more appropriately upon this topic than before a gathering of women, for patriotism is a woman's virtue. History may extol the heroic deeds of man and have no word of praise for all that woman has achieved, yet if we search down deeply into the annals of the past, we shall find that patriotism has always arisen in a nation's women, flourished as they were worthy and fallen as they have declined.

Country is not an object for man's sacrifice and love unless

we conceive of it as something more than a mere tract of land with stated limits; country, the fatherland, the patria that man can die for, is something deeper, something more. It is the seat of long established interests, the place that has been made sacred by the heroic deeds of the past and hallowed by the tombs of our loved and honored ancestors. It is all this—but it is above all else the “home,” the place where dwell those who have made the home what it is—the wife, the mother. These are the true well springs of patriotism, the source from which arise those lofty deeds surpassing in their grandeur all other noble acts of man.

Look back upon any nation's record and you will find that patriotism never flourished until the soil had been prepared by many years of history. Nomadic tribes that changed their habitations with each day were never known as patriots. The wandering hordes that swept like a storm cloud over ancient Rome were not lovers of the country they seized. Wealth was their quest. Yet these same tribes, when centuries had consecrated the lands they held, became those patriots that performed against the Moslems deeds of such heroic valor. We marvel men could rise so near divinity. The countries these Northern tribes had conquered had now become their homes. Home, that is the true secret of patriotism; that is why men will die defending barren fields when wealth and plenty lie beyond; that is why Dentatus leaped full armed into the gulf that yawned wide in the Forum; that is why the undying three hundred Spartans withstood all day the Persian hosts at the narrow passes of Thermopylæ.

Through all ages has this been recognized. Even the conquering Romans tacitly bore witness to its truth. Yea, these men who more than any other nation scorned to own in public the dependence felt upon women in the home; who placed the patriotic virtues on a pinnacle next to the godlike ones; who spoke of country in the abstract as the only source of patriotism; even they acknowledged woman's influence when they said that heroes died *pro aris focisque*. More than this, they that made the very home a god and placed the Lares and Penates foremost among the treasures to be saved when a city was destroyed. But not alone upon the fact that she is the center

of the home circle does woman base her claim as being the primal cause of patriotism. History, the love of ancestry, and the pleasure and pride in the glory they have won—these are all important factors. And they are fostered nowhere more than at the fireside by the mother's care. A child learns the story of his sire's greatness from his mother's lips. She teaches him the true and noble patriotism, the greatness of enduring and suffering, as well as the glory of action and of labor; the honor of working in secret for the love of fatherland as well as renown of striving for his country's praise.

The wife and mother are always before the true patriot's mind, even in the hours of his success; and I think one of the grandest speeches history has left us is the sentence of Epaminondas when the victorious Thebans were showering their praises upon him: "I thank the gods I have so acted that my mother may be justly proud."

Such were mothers then; and now, when I see the work our organization has done to forward history and save our dear traditions from premature oblivion; when I see a chair of history in our own State University founded by a woman's influence; when I see our numbers daily growing; our children, aye, and our children's children, following in our footsteps with an ardor that ever increases instead of abating, I say that the spirit of the Greek matron is still living, and that patriotism in America can never die.

But more than this can woman claim, for she is not merely the passive and remote cause of patriotic virtues. Women have, in the hours of danger, shown themselves to be as active in the doing of heroic deeds and as eager in the encouragement of bravery as ever man has been. It was the Spartan mothers with their proud injunctions to their loved ones: "Bring back your shield, or else be brought back upon it," that for centuries made the little province of Lacædemos so strong a power in Greece—and the Belgians were a terror to even victorious Cæsar, because their women were wont to rush in the breaking ranks and encourage the flagging warriors to renewed efforts. It was the Spanish women that did more to mar the great Napoleon in his conquest of the peninsula than all the efforts of the reigning monarch or the English Iron Duke. Yet

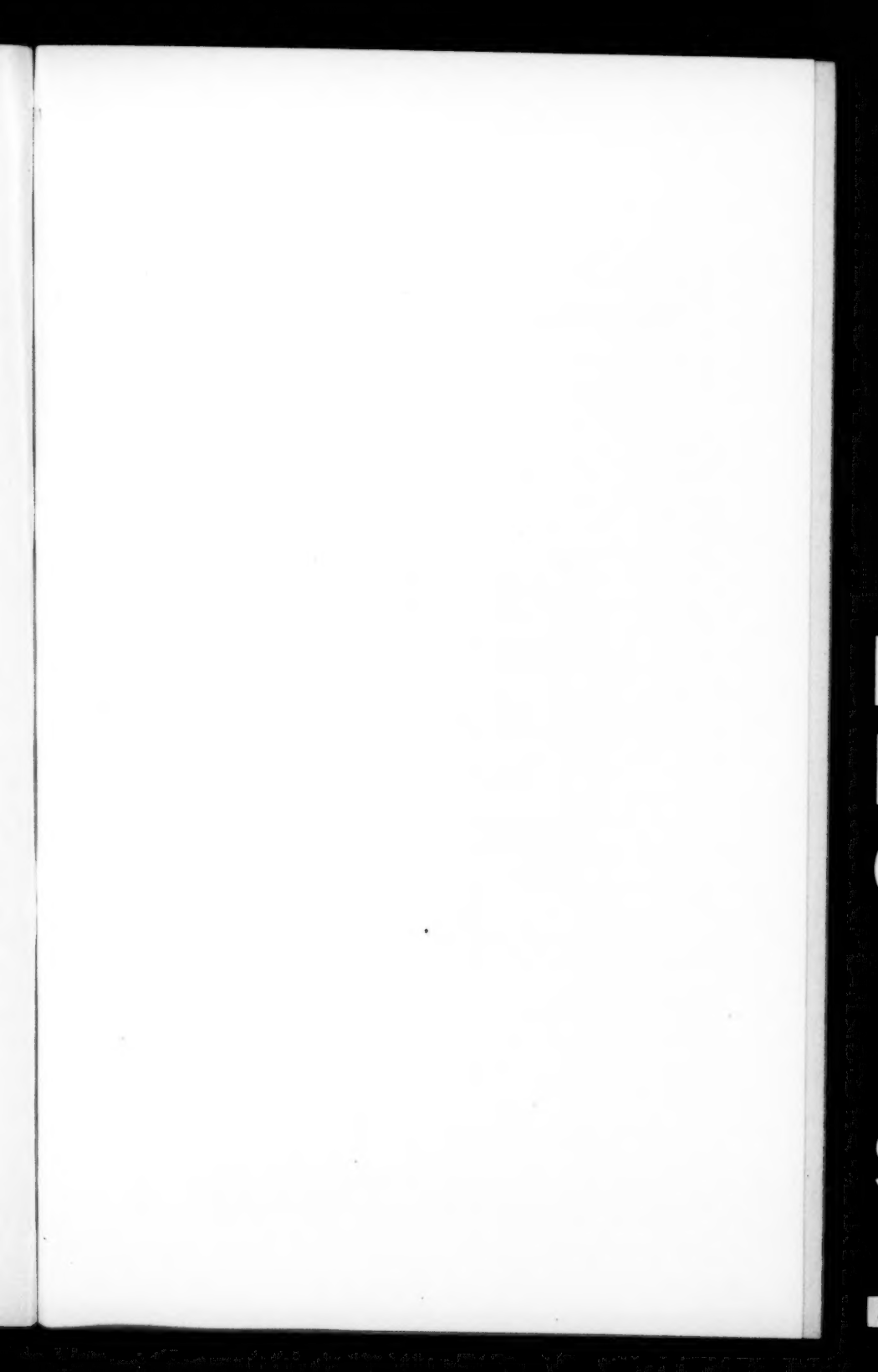
if we need proofs innumerable of woman's heroism and deep country love we need but turn the pages of our own history and we shall find them in unending chain.

If America stands free to-day from English rule, the fact is due no less to the women who suffered and sacrificed all than to the men who bore the muskets and offered up their lives on the tented field.

It was patriotism that made our Civil War one of the bloodiest struggles upon the pages of history, and where could be found nobler proofs of patriotism than among our own Southern women, who toiled and labored, endured and starved that the soldier at the front might be clothed and fed?

But strongest proof of all of the patriotism of our country is the evidence we have before us here to-day. It is the love we bear for the Union that is one, and for the flag that is ours. The dead past has buried its dead. We are all Americans, and when the Stars and Stripes are unfurled to the breeze throats cheer just as lustily from the heart of Tennessee as from the rock-bound coasts of Maine.

Materialism is spreading like a fungus growth over all the land; and the higher instincts are beginning to be engulfed in the eager quest for gold. Men mistrust their heads too little and their hearts too much. Patriotism is of the heart—it is impulse; it is nature. Upon woman, then, rests the burden; she must keep alive the heart, preserve herself unsullied from material taint, and hold aloft the ideal of true love of fatherland, as something worthy of the noble and the great. Yes, Daughters of the American Revolution, ours is a noble mission. Patriotism has sprung up on our soil like a plant of magic growth; other nations have waited centuries to see it blossom and become strong, and not until the country had grown old came the fulfillment of their hopes. Patriotism has come to us with scarce a dozen decades of national existence and we must make it flourish so that it be not like the sweetly blooming cereus that comes in the lowering shadows and fades at the approach of dawn, but as the mystic asphodel that blooms undying.





History Building—Tennessee Centennial.

HALL OF HISTORY AT TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

THE Hall of History at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was built in imitation of the Erechtheon that stood in the Acropolis near the Parthenon. It is a beautiful structure, and for students and those who are interested in American history decidedly the most interesting and instructive building at the Exposition. General Gates P. Thurston was chairman of the Department of History, and his faithful co-workers in collecting relics and arranging them were amply repaid for their labors by seeing the most cultured people who attended the Exposition thronging this building. Children were especially noticeable intently reading the history of the real old relics, many pointing to portraits and saying he or she was my ancestor, or this or that article belongs in our family. It was a generous education to both old and young. The Tennessee Historical Society displayed their splendid collection in one room, also General G. P. Thurston's private exhibit was very valuable. The Colonial Dames of America, with Mrs. W. D. Gale, President of the Tennessee Society, in charge, made an exceedingly rare and interesting show of colonial and revolutionary relics. Mrs. James S. Pilcher, chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the Tennessee Centennial, also had a collection of revolutionary and colonial relics in her department, which were loaned by the different Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution from all over the country. Those sending valuable collections were the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent; Kingston (New York) Chapter, through Miss Isabella Forsyth, the State Regent; St. Louis (Missouri) Chapter, Mrs. Mary P. Winn, the Secretary; Savannah (Georgia) Chapter, Mrs. Bryan, Regent; the Hermitage Chapter, of Memphis, Tennessee, Mrs. Sterling, Regent; Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville, Tennessee, Mrs. Phillipp Scudder, Regent; Mrs. Caroline Crowninshields, of Seneca Falls, New York, and very many others too numerous to mention, sent beautiful and very valuable articles to Mrs. Pilcher for the Daughters of the American Revolution room.

Many of the Tennessee Chapters also contributed funds for the expense of their department—the Cumberland and Campbell Chapter, at Nashville; the Hermitage, of Memphis; the



Mrs. Margaret Campbell Pilcher.

Chickamauga, of Chattanooga; Margaret Gaston, Lebanon; Shelby, Shelbyville; Bonny Kate, of Knoxville. The Andrew Jackson relics were an interesting feature of this building, as was the Confederate and Grand Army of the Republic department.

ADDRESS OF MISS FORSYTH, STATE REGENT OF
NEW YORK.

*Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Visiting Guests:* When asked by the State Regent of Tennessee to choose some favorite subject to bring forward on this



Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, State Regent of New York.

notable occasion the thought of the true outcome of our work forced itself irresistibly upon me, for I knew that one of the great results of our work would be shown and felt here to-day.

It is not chiefly this great Exposition, wonderful and impressive as it is, that brings us here. We have come from all

parts of the land because we know and love each other. The ties that bind together the Daughters of the American Revolution are strong and tender. We are one as we could never have been without the associations of this Society. Some of us have met year after year at Washington, at a time when all hearts are thrilled by the recurrence of a great national anniversary. And now we come with outstretched hands, with hearts aglow, to meet the welcome of this noble State and to rejoice in its magnificent birthday celebration. This is and will be of the greatest importance, the uniting of distinctively American women in close sympathy and fellowship. This is the first step towards another great result of our efforts. Looking back to our past we see more and more clearly that as Columbus planted the cross when first landing upon these shores, so a large majority of our settlers came hither for the sake of principles dearer than life, principles for which ease, luxury, ties of home and kindred were unhesitatingly sacrificed.

These principles are a part of our inheritance. Intensified and brought to a climax during the revolutionary struggle, they have come down to us as an inward monitor bidding us to cherish faith in God and be true to our sacred duty to our fellows. Just in proportion as we do this we are furthering a higher national life.

It will not seem strange that this duty should devolve upon us if we consider how many lines of influence are naturally held by women. In our own homes; in the many ways in which we shape the characters of the young; in our association with servants who come from all parts of the world to become Americans; in the care for the homeless, ignorant, suffering and degraded that is part of the vocation of so many women of the day, there is ample opportunity to instill a devotion to our country that shall blend with our devotion to God. And we can still, as in earlier days of chivalry, urge on our knights to the great conflicts for the right, which in this critical time demand the highest and truest citizenship.

All these possibilities are greatly enhanced by our organization as a National Society. This keeps us in touch with one another throughout the length and breadth of our land. This enables us to stand an unbroken phalanx representing the

heroes and heroines of the Revolution and completing their work for the country. Our Centennial Hall will also give us strength and permanence as an organization. Yet nothing is of greater value than what our Chapters are doing alike in our great cities and our little villages. One Chapter has founded a chair of American history in Barnard College and has established a free fellowship of exceptional value.

Another took up as its special duty the supervision of public schools in order that the rising generations should be fitted for its responsibilities. Many Chapters offer prizes for proficiency in American history or for the best essays on a patriotic theme. Many too are forming Chapters of the Children of the American Revolution. While others again are founding public libraries or donating books on the history of our country to those already established. Perhaps, however, nothing does more to quicken popular enthusiasm for the cause of patriotism than the public observance of national anniversaries. The press, the clergy, members of the Societies of the "Sons" and other kindred associations, indeed all thoughtful citizens are ready to help any Chapter in this direction, and through such efforts there will arise a regenerated nation. We see as yet only its dawn.

It is not by chance that this great Republic lies apart from other lands with its varied climates, its shores washed by two oceans. Here is the place where mankind should find its highest development. Here is, if used aright, the fairest opportunity for the human race.

It is a significant fact, recently commented on by a prominent English statesman, that we have among us three times as many immigrants from Great Britain as are to be found in all her colonies. They choose to come to a republic, in whose government they and their children can have a voice.

After the long death throes of English rule following the surrender at Yorktown, when peace was finally consummated, a portion of the Continental Army met at its headquarters to celebrate the event. Their voices blended in a song, the refrain of which was lifted up anew at a recent Chapter commemoration of the battles of Forts Clinton and Montgomery. The glorious strains rang out like an oath of fealty, a fresh

promise of the future of the nation, "We have no king but God." It carried us back to the dawn of history, when the chosen people of God were guided solely by him and had not yet asked for an earthly sovereign. Many as are the dangers which menace us as a people, all will be safely met if we maintain this high allegiance. Thus will be realized the ideals of those who in the great epoch of the Revolution framed the "Ship of State." If we, as their descendants, rise as did they, above selfish aims, all unworthy ambitions, and as patriot Christian women devote ourselves to the welfare and uplifting of all whose lives touch our own, then we will see a day bright beyond our fairest dreams for the future of our Nation. This will be the true outcome of our work.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1897.

MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, *State Regent of Tennessee*; MRS. JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON, *Vice-President General*, and *Members of the Committee on Invitation*.

Dear Ladies: The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has instructed me to express regret and disappointment over their inability to attend the Tennessee Centennial and unite with the Daughters of your beloved State in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Yorktown.

Under suspension of rules the matter was earnestly discussed this morning, and we labored to convince ourselves that we might disregard the protests of family and physicians so far as to keep an engagement from which we anticipated so much pleasure, but the possibility of a long detention by quarantine regulations finally compelled the above decision. The regret was unanimous, both for our personal deprivations and for the useless trouble given to you, our gracious hostesses. Added to this was the bitter disappointment that we could not meet and form acquaintance with our zealous sisters from farther south, who are also restrained from traveling by the disastrous scourge.

From correspondence we have learned to admire many of these true-hearted women whose faces we never saw. You can hardly understand how keenly we feel that our action must seem ungracious.

Cordially yours,

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Acting Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

GENEVE, September 17, 1897.

MY DEAR MRS. MATHES: I cannot tell you how sorry I am that yours of the 30th of July should not have reached me until yesterday. When we left London for our travels through Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Switzerland, Mr. Stevenson decided, that as he was expecting important business letters, it would not be wise to have our mail follow us from place to place, so directed it all sent here; hence the delay in receiving yours of July. I think your plans and selection of speakers excellent. Had your letter reached me earlier there are splendid women all over our fair land whom I might have suggested. Perhaps it is too late now. However will mention Mrs. Avery, of Ohio; Mrs. Fitzwilliams and Mrs. Jewett, both of Chicago; Mrs. Shield, of Missouri; Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, and many others. You are kind enough to ask for my picture. If I had one I would enclose it with pleasure, but they are all at home and the home is closed. Mrs. Lockwood could supply you, if it is not too late. As to a sketch of my work since I have been President General. That would be impossible for me to compute. I know how high my aspirations have been and how far short I have fallen of them. Please convey to my "Daughters" hearty greetings and the keen regret I feel at being deprived the pleasure, through absence from the country, of meeting them in Nashville on October 19. The anticipation had been a pleasant one; however, I shall be with them in spirit though absent in flesh. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to be congratulated upon its steady progress and success. Much of the success is due to the untiring zeal and faithful endeavor of the State and Chapter Regents. But success should not make us vain glorious. Much we have received, much we owe still to our ancestors, from whom we received the high heritage of freedom. But my heart grows full, and my pen runs away with me, so with sincere wishes for the utmost success in your Congress, I am,

Cordially yours,

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON.

MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES.

MRS. MILDRED SPOTSWOOD MATHES, wife of Captain J. Harvey Mathes, the well-known journalist, of Memphis, became State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1892, and has since been reëlected annually by the National Congresses in Washington. She organized and was Regent of the first Chapter in the State, Dolly Madison, now known as the Hermitage, but was soon called to the State work, and has

since been engaged in it with tireless zeal and devotion to the cause. She possesses rare executive ability, readily communicates much of her own enthusiasm to others, and is recognized by leading members of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country as one of the most brilliant, reliable and efficient women in the Society. She has attended



Mrs. Mildred Spotswood Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee.

nearly all the National Congresses of the Daughters of the American Revolution, including the special meetings held in Chicago and Atlanta, and has written much for the daily press and the historical magazine. She also attended the first regular convention held in Nashville in the summer of 1894, to formulate plans for the Tennessee Centennial, made a talk and

introduced resolutions signed by all the Regents of the State, tendering their services to and in the great work. Upon motion of General W. H. Jackson, the offer was accepted, with thanks, by a rising and unanimous vote; this became a matter of record, and part of the early published literature of the Centennial.

Mrs. Mathes thus led in the idea of woman's work, which has been so amplified and illumined with a succession of triumphs.

In this, as in all public work, she has been entirely patriotic and unselfish, never holding any office or honor save such as came to her unsought. She has advanced the interests of many others without thinking of herself. In 1895 she was commissioner from Tennessee, by appointment of Governor Turney, for the Woman's Department of the Atlanta Exposition, and with her co-workers, mostly from Memphis and Knoxville, managed with only limited resources to make a display that compared favorably with other States having large appropriations. In that year she was appointed Promoter for the Children of the American Revolution for the State, and still holds the position to the great satisfaction of her worthy associates, the National as well as State officers.

Mrs. Mathes was also the Tennessee member of the Liberty Bell Committee and was instrumental in securing many precious historic relics which were used in casting the new bell. Her privilege to a place in the Colonial Dames is perhaps unique. According to her papers made out and verified, it is based upon eleven distinct lines of ancestry and several others might be traced. Among those mentioned are Thomas West (Lord Delaware), Governor John West, Nathaniel West of the House of Burgesses, Sir Alexander Spotswood, Royal Governor; also the Ayletts, Dandridges, and other old Virginia families of historic renown. After doing so much patriotic work, Mrs. Mathes is now promoting the formation of a society to be known as "The Knights and Ladies of the Golden Horse-shoe," to be composed of the descendants of the men who were in the Transmountain Expedition, led by Governor Spotswood, across the Blue Ridge and into the Shenandoah Valley. The object of this society will be to perpetuate in a social and pa-

triotic spirit the names and deeds of the heroic and adventurous cavaliers who became entitled to the decocration of "The Golden Horseshoe."

[THE Editor regrets that several pictures of ladies present at the Tennessee Centennial came to hand after the Magazine had gone to press.]

REBECCA MOTTE CHAPTER.—On the 27th of October a very charming social event took place in an elegant reception given the Daughters of the American Revolution of Charleston, by Mrs. Fannie M. Jones. This delightful function was given in honor of Mrs. S. W. Parker, a former Charlestonian, but now a resident of New York and a member of a Chapter of Daughters in that city.

The entertainment was a notable one, presided over by officers of various patriotic societies, and the literary features, scheme of decoration, etc., were all carried out in the true spirit of American "*amor patriæ*" orders. Flags were in evidence everywhere, lurking in the soft folds of lace curtains, grouped about the chandeliers, flanking pictures on the walls and diminutive ones peeping out from the depths of greenery. In vestibule, drawing-rooms, hallways, and dining-room a profusion of flowers, cut and growing, palms, ferns, rare and splendid foliage plants, met the eye at every turn, while the merry tri-colors triumphed over all. Particularly admired were the vine-wreathed pictures, windows, and doorways, and the rose trees in full and fragrant bloom.

Two lovely little children of the household, tastefully dressed in stars and stripes, acted as pages and presented to each guest as a souvenir of the evening a tiny representative of the American standard.

Greetings over, Dr. Pinckney, grandson of General Thomas Pinckney and an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church, in a felicitous manner alluded to the noble work of the revolutionary societies in general and to Rebecca Motte Chapter in particular. During the course of his remarks he related some highly interesting incidents connected with his grandmother, Rebecca Motte's lighting the arrows to fire her residence to oust the

British—facts not found outside of family records. Dr. Pinckney then introduced Miss Claudine Rhett, Historian of the Chapter, who read in graceful style a fine paper on some Carolina heroism of the Revolution. Next some verses on "St. Michael's Bells" were read, prefaced by a reference to the time when the first duty of their melodious chimes other than temple service was to peal forth the glorious tidings of the Declaration of Independence.

The Rev. Dr. C. S. Vedder, the distinguished rector of the Huguenot Church and a favorite speaker, then addressed the assemblage in his own inimitable style. He amused the ladies by saying that since the "Daughters" were having everything their own way, he thought the "Sons" would have to draw up a new Declaration of Independence!

In the refreshment room another vision of beauty greeted the guests, and here also the Stars and Stripes shone conspicuous. Three ribbons, red, white, and blue, were carried up from the four corners of the table and caught under the chandelier, forming an airy canopy, beneath which in the center of the table stood an exquisite arrangement of roses, carnations, and feathery ferns—the ever charming *adiantum*.

Around the festive board so richly laden, in lighter vein the "flow of soul" continued to flash and sparkle, while each radiant countenance testified to the keen zest and joy of the occasion.

On behalf of the Sons, Colonel Gadsden made some graceful remarks, followed by others, all paying the *devoirs* to the presiding genius and expressing high appreciation of so rare and delightful an evening.—ELIZABETH L. H. WILLIS.

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER.—October 11, 1897, the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, elected officers for the next year. The by-laws of this Chapter limit the term of service to two years, hence Mrs. Christopher Morgan, the very efficient Regent for the past two years, could not be reelected, to the deep regret of the members, now numbering over eighty.

During the past year there have been two receptions given. One by the officers to Mrs. Agnes Martin Dennison, of Washington, District of Columbia, who was National Registrar for

two years and Vice-President General last year, and one by the Chapter to the State and Chapter Regents of Connecticut.

The Board presented Mrs. Morgan with a "Daughter's" gold spoon as a slight token of their appreciation of her royal hospitality during her years of service.

This Chapter has enjoyed several picnics, one being the annual pilgrimage to Fort Griswold, Groton, that being the spot where Fanny Ledyard performed the deeds of heroism and courage which makes her memory sacred.

Our members have been called to mourn the loss by death of our "real" Daughter, Mrs. Nancy Lord Stanton, whose portrait appeared in the AMERICAN MONTHLY two years ago. We have now one "real" Daughter, and another whose papers are filled out awaiting the signature of the officials in Washington.

The officers elected were: Mrs. Frank W. Batty, Regent; Mrs. A. H. Simmons, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Phebe Gimmell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. H. Buckley, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Louise Tufts, Treasurer; Mrs. H. N. Wieler, Registrar; Mrs. H. C. Dennison, Historian; Mrs. Winthrop Ward, Chaplain.

Eight more ladies were elected to complete the Board of Management, of whom Mrs. Christopher Morgan was chairman. Two delegates, also three alternates, to the Continental Congress of 1898 were elected.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Batty (who was Vice-Regent the past two years) the Chapter will enjoy another year of growth and success, and will rank among the number of the most flourishing Chapters in Connecticut.—*Historian*.

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER.—On Saturday, May 2, 1897, the members of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter united in giving a reception to our beloved President General, Mrs. Adlai C. Stevenson, welcoming her on her return to her home in Bloomington. Cooper Hall was secured for the occasion and was beautifully decorated with United States flags and the national colors. Mrs. Stevenson received, assisted by the Regent, Mrs. Isaac Funk, and the officers of the Chapter. All the members, with their husbands and friends, were in attend-

ance, and all voted the occasion one long to be remembered. Mrs. Stevenson has returned to us with the same inimitable manner she has always possessed, and if possible her absence has made her dearer than ever to her own townspeople. Ashton's Mandolin Orchestra discoursed music throughout the evening, and light refreshments were served in the dining hall from tables decorated with the red, white and blue, and presided over by several charming young Daughters of the American Revolution.

MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER.—According to its annual custom the anniversary of the battle of Fort Griswold was celebrated by the Minneapolis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, September 6, 1897, at the home of the venerable Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve.

The patriotic Daughters were largely represented, and this was a memorable meeting from the fact that each one of these Fort Griswold anniversaries brings nearer the time when, because of advancing age, they can no longer be celebrated with Mrs. Van Cleve. Added interest was given the occasion because of the action of the Daughters in securing a tree from the historic battle ground of Fort Griswold which is to be planted in our own beautiful Loring Park. The tree was secured through the efforts of Mrs. William Kincaid while on a visit to Groton, Connecticut, during the summer. It will be shipped to Minneapolis with some of its native soil as early in the autumn as is practicable to transplant it. The interest in this tree is made very dear to the Minneapolis Chapter from the fact that members other than Mrs. Van Cleve had ancestors who distinguished themselves at Fort Griswold, who participated in the fight and fell in battle. A picture of the monument at Groton, draped with the American flag, was conspicuously placed amid the decorations of the parlors, and during the exercises a floral tribute to the fallen heroes was placed before it. A picture representing "The Birth of our Flag" was also made prominent amid the arrangements of flags, flowers and the insignia of the Society in the dear quaint old-fashioned home, a poem on the same subject being read by Mrs. Keyes. The literary programme consisted also of a talk on the services of

revolutionary ancestors, given by Mrs. Van Cleve's daughter, Mrs. Hall, of Hawaii, who is now here on a visit to her mother, and a paper prepared and read by Mrs. R. M. Goodwin.

The meeting was graced by the presence of Mrs. R. M. Newport, our State Regent, and several other distinguished guests. In the business meeting preceding the literary programme the Chapter acted on amendments submitted by the Continental Congress, the most important of which were provisions that the Chapters retain three-fourths of the dues for their use; that the representation of the Chapters in the Continental Congress be reduced, and that the power of amendment rest with the Congress alone.

Ices and cake were served at the close and all in all it was a delightful and notable meeting of the Chapter.—LENA EHLE WARD, *Historian*.

[We hope to publish the paper on the battle of Fort Griswold in our next number.—ED.]

THE COUNCIL BLUFFS (Council Bluffs, Iowa) CHAPTER was organized in June, 1897. The first meeting was held at the home of the Misses Patterson. There were twelve charter members present. Miss Isabel Patterson, who has been the moving spirit in the formation of the Chapter, was appointed Regent by the State Regent. Miss Patterson appointed the following officers: Vice-Regent, Miss Anna Ross; Registrar, Mrs. L. W. Ross; Secretary, Mrs. D. W. Bushnell; Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Maurer; Historian, Miss Laura P. Baldwin. In addition to the officers the charter members are Miss Carolyn E. Bowman, Miss Stella Patterson, Mrs. M. L. Everett, Miss Jane Barr Baldwin, Miss Ella B. Wirt, and Miss Helen Baldwin. The meeting held in September, after the summer vacation, was preliminary. The Committees on By-laws and Programme completed the unfinished business of the June meeting and arranged the work for the year. The Chapter expects to begin its regular meetings on the 19th of October at the home of Mrs. Lewis W. Ross.—LAURA PATIENCE BALDWIN, *Historian*.

MOHEGAN CHAPTER (Westchester County, New York).—The third anniversary of Mohegan Chapter, Sing Sing, Westchester County, New York, was celebrated at the residence of our efficient Secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Bowson, on May 26, 1897. We had more than half a hundred guests from out of town. Among them was our State Regent, Miss Mary I. Forsyth; the Mary Washington Association was represented by Mrs. James L. Fairman; the New England Society by Mrs. William Gerry Slade; Alice Morse Earle, of the Colonial Dames, was also present; beside the officers of Chapters of Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Fishkill, Yonkers, Fort Queen, Brooklyn, and New York City. The programme of the day began with prayer by our Chaplain, Rev. George W. Ferguson; then singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." The address of welcome, of which nothing but praise could be said, was given by Miss Grace P. Noxon, and responded to by Mrs. E. G. Putnam, the Regent of Boudinot Chapter, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Miss Sarah A. Hart, a member of our Chapter, sang "Hearts' Delight," which was truly a delight to each heart present to listen to her sweet, full voice. We then had a recitation by little Miss Virginia Larkin (a daughter of one of our members) of "The Liberty Bell." This was much enjoyed. Miss Carolyn A. Armstrong rendered a piano solo most beautifully. We were then treated to an address by Mrs. Donald McLean, the Regent of New York City Chapter, which was given in her usual happy and original manner. At its close Mrs. Bowson, our hostess, with a few very appropriate and complimentary remarks presented her with a large bouquet American beauty roses. Then Mr. Francis Larkin sang "Freedom, our Queen" (words by Oliver Wendell Holmes). Without his voice our celebration would not have been complete. The speaker of the day was John Winfield Scott. He addressed us on "American Interests and American Purposes." This caused our hearts to swell with gratitude that we lived in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." These exercises closed by all present singing our national hymn, "America," and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Niles, of St. Paul's Church. Luncheon was then served at small tables in the different rooms and on the veranda,

which seemed to be enjoyed by all present to the fullest extent. The day was most beautiful and bright, and the home to which we were so kindly invited, situated on one of our many hills, gave our guests from abroad a view of our noble and historic Hudson, which will be long remembered for its beauty and grandeur.

SUSQUEHANNA CHAPTER (Clearfield, Pennsylvania) started like the Union, with thirteen members, most of whom were eligible through one common ancestor. This fact gave it for awhile something of the character of a "family affair," but after a month or two several recruits were added, and at its last meeting it was given a renewed impetus by an addition of eight new members. As the Chapter is made up of residents of two or three different towns, it has been somewhat handicapped in its attempts to hold regular meetings, and as the Regent lives in one town and the Secretary in another, several laughable contretemps have occurred through misunderstood 'phone messages regarding time and place of meeting. On the whole, our members have been pretty faithful, and even in "Valley Forge" weather have held excellent meetings. At the last convening of the Chapter action was taken regarding the offering of prizes to the school children for the best essay upon a revolutionary subject, and it was also decided to hold a colonial "something" upon Washington's Birthday.

In the early part of July, 1897, the first break in our ranks occurred in the death of Mrs. Jennie Patton Arnold, wife of Hon. William C. Arnold, of DuBois, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Arnold joined our Chapter at its earliest organization, and was one of its most faithful and enthusiastic members. She represented us at the National Congress at Washington last February, and at a meeting in the following April gave a most entertaining and interesting report of its proceedings. Her earnestness of purpose, strength of will, and inherent cheerfulness of disposition united to make her a most valuable addition to the Society of "Daughters," and her death has left a vacancy not only in our Chapter, but in our hearts as well.—MRS. JENNIE BETTS HARTSWICK, *Treasurer*.

DIAL ROCK CHAPTER (Pittston, Pennsylvania).—The members and their husbands of Dial Rock Chapter on the occasion of their midsummer meeting and the anniversary of the preliminary meeting, which was held a year ago with a view of organizing a Chapter, were entertained by Mrs. Alvin Day, wife of the editor of *The Wyoming Democrat*, at her pleasant cottage at Lake Carey, Pennsylvania.

In order to make the morning train to the lake those members who were residents of the Wyoming Valley were obliged to make an early start, but as the day dawned bright and beautiful this was not an objectionable feature, but rather served as an appetizer for the sumptuous repast that followed. After the banquet all adjourned to the favorite picnic ground, Wrigley's Grove, where, after a few introductory remarks by our wide-awake Regent, Mrs. A. E. Fear, several impromptu toasts were responded to by some of the gentlemen. Mr. Langford responded to his toast, "The Ladies," in the eloquent way peculiar to that gallant gentleman. Mr. Seeley, a banker from Poughkeepsie, New York, was next called upon to talk on "Money," and as the two subjects, "Ladies" and "Money," are so closely allied, it seemed very suitable that one should follow the other. Remarks were then made by Messrs. Stark, Fear, Piatt, and others, after which a recitation, "Mending the Old Flag," by Will Carleton, was given by Miss Eulalie M. Piatt. The programme was interspersed with music and the forest, which had once been the hunting ground of the red men, was made to ring with our national airs, the words and music of which never fail to awaken patriotism in the heart of every true American. The Regent gave an encouraging report of steps that had been taken toward marking the sites of Jenkins, Wintermoot, and Pittston Forts. The permanent marking of these sites is to be the next work taken up by our Chapter. The name of Eulalie M. Piatt was proposed for membership, and after the reading by one of the charter members of a paper, "Echoes from Lake Carey," the company returned to "Point Breeze Cottage," where our bountiful hostess again served refreshments. The hour for departure having then arrived, the guests started for home, carrying with them pleasant memories of the day spent on the shores of the lake where, the

legend says, the Indian maiden Neoscoletta, on account of the tragic death of her lover, jumped from the rocks and found repose beneath its placid waters.—FRANCES O. PIATT, *Historian*.

GASPEE CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Gaspee Chapter was held November 2, at two o'clock, in the Rhode Island Historical Rooms, Providence, Mrs. Albert G. Durfee in the chair. The roll was called and minutes of the last meeting read by the Secretary, Miss Anne W. Stockbridge. Miss Stockbridge in her annual report acknowledged the courtesy of Mrs. Amasa M. Eaton in entertaining the Chapter on Washington's birthday, of the Sons of the American Revolution in inviting the Chapter to join with them in observing Fourth of July in the First Baptist Church in Providence, and also in celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island in Newport, August 28; the invitations to the officers from the Bristol, Woonsocket, and Westerly Chapters and the Colonial Dames to hear Miss Wharton's lecture. Miss Julia Lippitt Mauran then read her report as Treasurer. The Historian, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, followed with her report, in which she incorporated her report as chairman of the Gaspee Prize Committee. Mrs. Barker reported that the Gaspee prize, forty dollars for the best essay presented by the senior in the graduating class of the Woman's College connected with Brown University, was this year awarded to Ruth Story Devereux, the judges being Dr. John Fiske, of Cambridge, Judge Durfee and Mr. William B. Weedon, of Providence. The subject was "The Tories of New England and Their Cause." The committee, through the chairman, announced the subject, "The Southern Campaign of General Nathanael Greene," for the year 1898.

The Registrar, Miss Harriet Talbot, presented her report, showing a gain of thirty-eight members for the past official year. The Chapter now numbers 245, with ten applications pending. A vote was taken later to limit the Chapter to 275 members.

The officers for the year were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Peck; Vice-Regent, Miss Amelia S. Knight; Secretary, Miss Anne Wales Stockbridge; Treasurer, Miss

Julia Lippitt Mauran ; Historian, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker ; Registrar, Miss Mary B. Anthony ; Auditor, Mr. George E. Bixby ; Executive Committee, Mrs. H. E. P. Thomas, Mrs. Amasa M. Eaton, Mrs. Roscoe S. Washburn, Mrs. James Kenyon, Mrs. Webster Knight, Mrs. E. S. Jones ; Programme Committee, Mrs. James Kenyon, Mrs. Eugene Kingman, Miss Vaughan ; Nominating Committee, Mrs. Frank A. Sayles, Mrs. Edward B. Knight, Mrs. Stephen O. Metcalf ; Delegates to National Congress, Miss Mary A. Greene, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Mrs. Amasa M. Eaton, Mrs. William R. Tillinghast, Mrs. Walter F. Ballou ; Alternates, Mrs. William S. Chambers, Mrs. Samuel T. Douglas, Miss Anne C. Cushing, Miss Mary Cornelia Talbot, Miss Anne Wales Stockbridge.

The Chapter admitted Miss Milliscent Peck, a real Daughter. Miss Peck is both daughter and granddaughter of revolutionary veterans, and her record is one the Gaspee Chapter is proud of.

During the year one pilgrimage has been made. It was intended to observe Gaspee Day at Gaspee Point, but the elements prevented and the event was postponed to June 17. The oration was delivered by Amasa M. Eaton, Esq., on "The Burning of the Gaspee." Mr. Eaton's address was a most able one, and received with close attention.—ELIZA H. L. BARKER, *Historian*.

FREELove BALDWIN STOW CHAPTER.—[The publication of the following has been crowded out from time to time, but the bits of good history herein will always have interest.—ED.] A noteworthy celebration of the late Washington Centenary was that of FreeloVe Baldwin Stow Chapter, of Milford, Connecticut. Milford was already an old town when Washington issued his farewell to the American people, hence it was fitting that the Daughters of Milford should invite the officers of all Connecticut Chapters to become their guests for the day. Other than official members of Chapters in the immediate vicinity, if of Milford ancestry, were also invited, as were personal friends of members of FreeloVe Baldwin Stow Chapter connected with any like organization.

The place chosen for the celebration was the meeting-house of the historic First Church. This meeting-house is of the style and architecture which prevailed seventy-five years ago, a plain rectangular building, not lending itself readily to ornamentation, but on this occasion, under the hands of amateur decorators, it became transformed into "a thing of beauty" as seldom before. The breastwork of the gallery, extending around three sides of the edifice, was draped with a combination of the Chapter and colonial colors, caught up at various points by the red, white, and blue, over portraits of Washington, Martha Washington, Lincoln, and of others whose names the people hold in honor. The pillars supporting the gallery were wound with star-besprinkled bunting in the national colors, while shields formed of our starry flag adorned the panels between the windows on all sides. In that part of the church occupied by the organ and the speakers' platform were conspicuous the date of the Farewell and that marking the expiration of the century. Here also the same color scheme was carried out in the profuse floral decorations, blue and white jardinières holding immense bouquets of golden rod and white everlasting. An old flag bearing only thirteen stars on its blue field was draped shield-like above the organ, appropriately suggesting how narrow were the limits of our broad land when Washington took the Presidential office.

But perhaps the most attractive room was the church chapel in the rear of the auditorium. This had been transformed into a colonial drawing-room, and here were seen the old-time fireplace with brazen andirons and fender and a huge back log in its proper place. Candlesticks, snuffers and tray, pictures in silhouette, and other relics of the past, suitably disposed, completed the illusion. Above the fireplace our national flag formed a background for two or three valued mementoes suspended against it, two crossed swords belonging to revolutionary ancestors and a musket taken in the battle of Long Island by Captain Joseph Platt, of Milford, from a British soldier and afterwards used by Captain Platt in defense of his own life against one of King George's men.

The windows of this room were curtained with the Stars and Stripes gracefully caught back with the white and blue. The

walls were hung with pictures of historic scenes and from a silk flag forming its background a fine portrait of Washington stood out as a reminder of the purpose of the day. The furniture consisted of ancient chairs and tables and a sofa of antique style, once belonging to a signer of the Declaration of Independence (Elbridge Gerry), was conspicuous in one corner. Over the doors connecting this room with the church parlor, converted for the occasion into a refreshment room, were placed the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution in golden rod and everlasting. The decorations of the refreshment tables were also in harmony with those of the other rooms.

The hours fixed for the public exercises and reception were from 1.30 p. m. to 4 o'clock. A committee of the Milford Chapter received their guests at the railway station and carriages conveyed them to and from the church. The intervals of time after the arrival and before the departure of trains were filled up with visits to places of special interest on such an occasion, among others to the Memorial Bridge, marking the two hundred and fiftieth year of the town's history, the old cemetery where repose the remains of seven or eight generations of those who have lived in the town and where is the monument inscribed with the name of Stephen Stow* and with those of his charge, the forty-six men landing on these shores after prolonged suffering on the prison ship only to die without sight of home or kindred. At noon the bells of the town rang out joyfully for a half hour, and half past one found an expectant audience assembled in the church. The galleries had been thrown open to the children of the public schools and to the general public. The floor was occupied by Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter and their guests, including members present of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Grand Army of the Republic with the Woman's Relief Corps.

On the platform stood a chair and a table once the property of Freeloze Baldwin Stow. Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, the local Regent, occupied this chair, having on her right the State Regent and the State Chaplain, and on her left the local Vice-Regent.

*The descendants of Captain Hepburn Stow have added the final "s" to the name. On whose authority is unknown.

The exercises were opened with an organ prelude, followed by prayer offered by Mrs. Mary T. Bulkley, State Chaplain. A few words of welcome from Mrs. Smith addressed to "Daughters, Sons, Defenders, and Friends," came next. To these Mrs. Kinney, the State Regent, responded in a more prolonged address, whose sentiments, in perfect harmony with time and place, were yet so pertinent to the subjects occupying the public mind during the pending political campaign that they could not but prove stimulating to right thought and action on the part of those who heard them. A male quartette of local repute then rendered our inspiring national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. H. H. Morse, from her place on the platform, followed with an original paper, "A Tribute to Washington." The Vice-Regent of the Milford Chapter, Mrs. Mary Merwin Tibbals, made a few felicitous remarks, recognizing the presence of representatives of the different patriotic organizations and introductory to the Farewell Address, a portion of which she read. "America" was sung by the entire audience standing, and the benediction closed the public exercises.

The reception in the old-time parlor above described followed, several official members of the Milford Chapter assisting the Regent in the duties of the hour. Refreshments were served and a time of delightful social intercourse was passed. Near its close Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D., of Waterbury, a summer resident of Milford, unveiled and presented to the Chapter its charter surrounded by a mat with the names of forty-seven charter members artistically arranged upon it, and adorned with a picture of the Stow house, still standing in good condition, and the whole beautifully framed in polished oak also from the Stow house.

An interesting feature of the celebration was the presence of two members of the Chapter, both of whom have lived more than four score years, also of the mother of the Historian, now more than ninety years old. Obedience to the ancient precept, "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honor the face of the old man," is not yet obsolete, if we may take as proof the welcome given these ladies and the courtesies shown them.

The Daughters of Milford were glad their guests came.

They left pleasant memories, and letters since received give assurance of pleasant memories carried away.

To Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith a word of public recognition is due, for her thoughtfulness and fidelity to the minutest detail in planning and executing the arrangements needful to the success of the celebration. Her " Daughters " rise up to praise her.—S. N. L. S.

OLD NEWBURY CHAPTER.—June 17, 1897, the first birthday anniversary of the Old Newbury Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was pleasantly celebrated at the residence of the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nellie Ross.

The house is in the colonial style of architecture, and its amplitude, together with the simple but beautiful decorations and the gaily attired people, formed an imposing sight.

The Chapter invited many from out of town, also the officers of the Old Newbury Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Nathaniel Tracy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and one member of the Cincinnati in the city.

The members of the Chapter and their guests numbered between one and two hundred, and were gracefully received by the Regent, Miss Wills, assisted by Miss Ross and the other officers, and were presented to them by young lady ushers.

During the reception, which lasted an hour, an orchestra stationed at the lower end of the hall discoursed patriotic music. Then occurred the more formal exercises, which consisted of music and speeches.

The Regent's greeting was gracious, pertinent, and cordial. She was followed by Mrs. Masury, whose clear, resonant voice gave utterance to patriotic sentiments. She closed by presenting to Mrs. Enoch G. Currier, born Hart, a gold spoon, which the National Society gives to all immediate daughters of revolutionary soldiers.

The old lady's response was really touching. Her beauty and emotion will long be remembered; it was one of the tenderest experiences the Chapter can ever know.

The orator of the occasion, Colonel Henry A. Thomas, the efficient postmaster of Boston, formerly secretary to Governor

Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, did not disappoint the expectations of the company. His address was inspiring and cheerful in its political outlook. He commended the study of American history and said it was more interesting than any novel. He thought in our prosperous country the homes furnished a sufficient and noble career for women; their influence could be felt without the personal use of the ballot.

Dr. Noyes sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill" in a voice and manner that made it thrilling. Accompanied by the orchestra the united gathering sang "America." This fittingly ended the programme.

A bountiful lunch was served; at one end of the table a descendant of Governor Dudley presided, and at the other a great-granddaughter of Colonel Moses Little, of Bunker Hill celebrity.

The decorations of the dining-room, from the flowers to the china, were blue and white. In the parlor, where the guests were received, pink laurel adorned the carved white wood mantle; beautiful iris and roses were in the hall, and in the spacious music room and adjoining library masses of magnificent flowers. Over the entrance to the house waved a large American flag; another in the hall typified the patriotism of the occasion. The brightness of the day, the spirited music, the inspiring speeches and the lavish hospitality of the hostess made a memorable anniversary for the Chapter.

From October to June, inclusive, meetings have been held once every month. With two exceptions papers have been prepared and read by members, frequently on some ancestor of revolutionary or pre-revolutionary fame. One was on Governor Bradford, another on Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one on Rev. John Woodbridge.

Mrs. Forbes, of the Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, whose county seat is within the precinct of Old Newbury, gave an interesting account of the Congress in Washington, and presented to the Chapter a gavel made of wood from a tree on Washington's estate at Mount Vernon.

The president of the Historical Society, Mr. William Little, prepared a paper on Old Newbury in the time of the Revolu-

tion for the December meeting, and at the May meeting Miss Sarah Dean, a lecturer on history, gave a scholarly address on the "Causes of the Revolution."

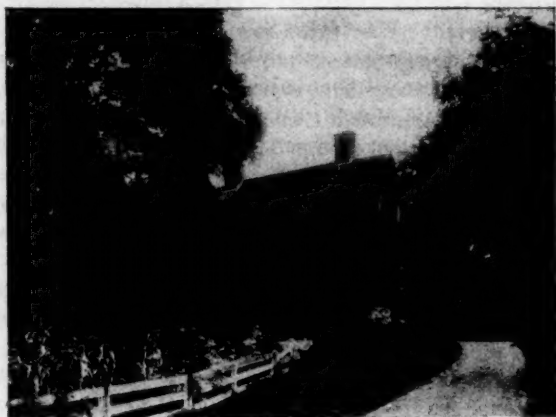
These meetings were not entirely literary, for each time a lunch was served and a social hour enjoyed.

Evacuation Day, March 17, a most successful loan collection was opened in the house formerly owned by Tristram Dalton, first Senator from Massachusetts. It was given under the auspices of the Chapter and continued for four days; from eight hundred to a thousand articles of revolutionary and colonial times were exhibited: miniatures, paintings, embroideries, silver, china, glass, books, papers, jewelry, fans, and wearing apparel; these formed a notable collection and attracted many visitors.

One case was devoted to silver, among which was a Paul Revere pepper box, porringer, goblets, and spoons; there were various mugs, decanters, and silver toasters once owned by Tristram Dalton. A spoon holder which belonged to a set of china brought to Massachusetts in 1630 by Governor Dudley. A trousseau worn in 1680 was very elegant, as was a part of a dress worn at an early Harvard commencement. A scarf worn at a reception given to George Washington when he visited the town. Among the books was one presented to John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, by Judge Samuel Sewall in 1689. A letter written by George Washington to Nicholas Pike, author of the first arithmetic published in America, showed Washington in the usual role of a patron of science.

Memorial Day, the Old Newbury Chapter, in conjunction with the Nathaniel Tracy Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, decorated with laurel the graves of eighty-five revolutionary soldiers buried within the boundaries of Old Newbury. Undoubtedly this was, in many cases, the first honor paid them, and now to place wreaths of laurel upon their resting places, a material sign of heroes was a fitting act of gratitude.

On looking back we can but feel a satisfaction in the work accomplished in this first year of existence, and hope our enthusiasm and interest will be sufficient to make the succeeding years still more fruitful of achievement.—HARRIOT WITHERINGTON COLMAN, *Historian*.



The Porter Mansion.

MELICENT PORTER CHAPTER.—The members of the Melicent Porter Chapter, of Waterbury, Connecticut, had the rare pleasure, a short time since, of being entertained by a "true daughter" of the Revolution—Mrs. Pulford, of Southbury, Connecticut, a daughter of Colonel Joel Hinman. Colonel Hinman was ensign of the Third Company of the Second Battalion of the Wadsworth Brigade, which was raised in June, 1776, to reënforce Washington at New York, and which served at the Brooklyn front, just before and during the battle of Long Island, August 27; in retreat to New York, August 29 and 30; and in retreat from New York City September 15, with main army at White Plains—"one of the hardest fought battles of the war," as was recently remarked by an old soldier. He was made colonel, as a member of the militia, after the war.

Colonel Hinman had fifteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. A rather amusing anecdote is told concerning her oldest sister, who was the mother of Mrs. Warner, referred to below. This daughter had refused an offer of marriage from an insistent suitor of a neighboring town, but on the arrival of the fifteenth child, she wrote him, "If you

will come quickly I will marry you. I have brought up thirteen children. I draw the line at fourteen." It is supposed that he came quickly, as she soon after married him and took the fourteenth child with her to "bring up."

Mrs. Pulford has an attractive home near the house where she was born so many years ago. The Waterbury daughters were accorded a very hearty welcome. Omnibusses gaily decked with flags and daisies were sent to the station to carry them thence to their destination.

The short drive was a sort of triumphal procession, nearly every house in the village floating flags in their honor. The hostess' home was bright with field lilies, flags, and ferns, while little tables picturesquely dotted the lawn. Mrs. Pulford, though some two months past her ninetieth birthday, received her guests as brightly and entertainingly as though half a century younger. She has recently become a member of, and is the second "true daughter" to join the Waterbury Chapter. Though so aged she is an exceedingly well preserved woman, even sight and hearing remaining unimpaired. Her chief pleasure is in reading, and her guests were much surprised to hear of her interest in the modern novels, Marie Corelli's "Thelma" being now under her perusal. Only a year ago she was in the habit of taking long drives, thinking nothing of a country drive of twenty miles or more. Now she is not quite as strong, but takes a daily drive of five miles or so, which is more than many ladies of her age can boast.

The Waterbury badge consists of a piece of Daughters of the American Revolution ribbon, attached to which is a tiny square of "charter oak," with the initials "M. P." and the date of organization of the Chapter on it. During the afternoon one of the ladies called her attention to this badge, telling her that these cherished pieces of wood were presented them by a popular Waterbury bachelor. "Ah!" said the old lady, "I must look him up."

Mrs. Pulford was assisted in receiving by her two daughters, Miss Grace Pulford and Mrs. Brown.

An address of welcome, written by Mrs. Lydia Warner, a niece of Colonel Hinman, was read, after which the Regent, Mrs. Stephen W. Kellogg, presented the hostess with a na-

tional souvenir spoon and a badge of the Chapter. Mrs. Warner further entertained the visitors with reminiscences, greatly amusing them by alluding to Waterbury as "Old Pussly Town," as, owing to its poor soil, scornful Southburians used to dub it. The visiting Waterburians felt they could endure this ancient slur with equanimity, inasmuch as in the face of difficulties, Waterbury's progress and its present population attest its position.

Several war relics were examined with interest, among which were an Indian opium pipe given Colonel Hinman's father in the French and Indian War by officers in the army, and a bullet, much flattened on one side, which was carried by Colonel Hinman many years ago, not in his pocket, but in his thigh. This fact is given in the "History of Woodbury," published in 1854, from which the following extract is taken. "The colonel was a patriot of the Revolution and received a musket ball in his thigh, which he carried for nearly thirty-three years. It finally became troublesome and Dr. Anthony Burritt performed a surgical operation and extracted it. It is now in the possession of his relict widow, Sarah Hinman, of Southbury." He left with it, at his decease, a scrap of paper on which is written the following:

"This ball I rec'd in my left thigh, near the groin, on the 17th day of April 1777, at the time the British burnt Danbury, which struck on a bayonet which hung on my thigh, and was taken out the 30th day of March 1810, by Doct. A. Burritt.

JOEL HINMAN,

A native of Southbury—A. D. 1810."

Miss Rhoda Thompson, another "true daughter," was also a guest of Mrs. Pulford's. Miss Thompson was born in Woodbury, and is seventy-five years of age. She has recently had a severe illness which left her not quite as strong as formerly, though she is still quite a sprightly old lady and a frequent attendant at the Chapter meetings. The two real daughters occupied seats of honor on the porch during supper, which, for the younger members, was served at the small tables on the lawn. A special feature of the refreshments was the birthday cake made in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the

hostess. It bore her initials and the dates—"May 7, 1806—May 7, 1896."

Recitations and music followed, after which the Regent made a short address, in which she thanked their hostess for the hospitality, congratulated her upon her long and prosperous life and remarked that "not many Chapters boast of two 'real Daughters,' or of the still rarer pleasure of visiting with both at once." The afternoon's programme closed with a drive through Southbury's principal street, beautifully shaded with maples and adorned with handsome residences.—KATHARINE LEWIS SPENCER, *Reporter*.



LIFE OF COLONEL DAVID BROOKS, OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

[The materials for this sketch were taken from records in the New York State Law Library, from papers in the Archives of the Cincinnati Society of New York, from private manuscripts, and from other reliable sources.]

THE father of Colonel David Brooks came to this country from Chester in Cheshire, England, and settled in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania, in the valley of the Delaware; here David Brooks was born in 1756; he died at his residence in New York City, August 30, 1838.

The valley of the Delaware is historical ground, a memorable spot in the history of the Revolutionary War. Its people were staunch adherents to the patriot cause, and during the early part of the war it was a scene of constant and heroic struggle. Here and nearby were many places which have become famous: the Hall of Independence, Germantown, Redbank, Monmouth, Brandywine, Trenton, Princeton, and the bleak slopes of Valley Forge. Three times Washington traversed this section with his troops on his way to meet the enemy; it was here that in December, 1776, his army sought shelter. Bucks County was the home of three signers of the Declaration of Independence: Taylor, Clymer, and Morris.

When towards the close of the year 1775 the Continental Congress asked for four battalions, they were promptly fur-

nished; even the peace-loving Quakers, averse as they are to war, were moved with patriotic ardor, and raised a regiment.

In 1776 David Brooks was a lieutenant in one of these battalions, the Third Pennsylvania Infantry, then commanded by Colonel John Shee. This regiment was engaged in the battle of Long Island. After the retreat from Long Island Colonel Shee retired, and the regiment under Colonel Cadwallader was sent to Fort Washington.

In reading an account of Fort Washington it is easy understand how no amount of valor could avail to hold it against a powerful enemy. It was an open earthwork, "without a ditch of any consequence, and with no exterior defenses that could entitle it to the name of a fortress in any degree capable of sustaining a siege." There was no well within the fort, so that water was procurable only from the Hudson River, nearly three hundred feet below.

Fort Washington surrendered on November 16, 1776; the garrison, over two thousand six hundred men, fell into the hands of the British, and were thrown, some into the prisons of New York, and others, among whom was David Brooks, into the prison ships. The British now held over four thousand prisoners.

We are filled with horror at the recital of cruelties inflicted on prisoners in the dungeons of the middle ages, the frightful torture suffered often by innocent persons, but we have only to go back a little over a hundred years to find these horrors equalled if not surpassed in the history of the prison ships of New York during the War of the Revolution.

At the time of the capture of Fort Washington the "Whitby" was the only prison ship; it was moored in Wallabout Bay. For six months it was the only prison ship there, and at the end of that period the beach of the bay and the neighboring ravine were filled with the bodies, scarcely covered by earth, of the hundreds who had perished from pestilence or starvation.

Here David Brooks was confined, and later, when the "Jersey," the most infamous of these floating dungeons, arrived, he was transferred to her.

Eleven hundred prisoners at a time were crowded on the

"Jersey." They died fast, making room constantly for fresh arrivals. It is computed that in all more than eleven thousand prisoners lived or died on the "Jersey." Their food was putrid meat and filthy water. At nightfall they were driven down into the hold with the cry, "Down! rebels, down!" There they passed the terrible nights in utter darkness; pestilence breded pestilence; small-pox and fever raged there amid rags and dirt; the entire vessel was filthy within and without. If the prisoners came to the grating of the hatchway to try to get a breath of fresh air, the sentinels would thrust their bayonets promiscuously among them, wounding and killing, driving them back. There were no physicians, no remedies, no means of dressing the wounds, of stopping the flow of blood. Every morning when the hatches were opened and the jailors cried, "Turn out your dead," the call was well responded to; sometimes as many as twenty or twenty-five dead bodies were brought up out of that noisome place. One night the prisoners sought a little solace in singing a few patriotic songs; the guards ran down with lanterns and cutlasses and slashed right and left, then left them in darkness again. The dead lay on the dying, the living stumbled over the dying and the dead. And these men were not criminals; they were the highest and best of the land; the only fault charged against them was that they loved their country.

Every dweller on American soil, whether a descendant of revolutionary ancestors or an emigrant arrived yesterday, should sometimes call to mind the sufferings these heroic men endured, thus only can be appreciated what it has cost to establish our Republic.

After a year and a half of imprisonment David Brooks was removed to Flatlands, and soon after, in 1778, he was exchanged. He was assigned to the Third Pennsylvania, then commanded by Colonel Thomas Craig; he was afterwards appointed regimental quartermaster, and later was made clothier general and received the rank and pay of a colonel. He accepted the positions of quartermaster and clothier to personally oblige General Washington, who desired him to do so; and he accepted the positions with the express stipulation that he was not to lose by so doing his rank and place in the line.

After the close of the war Colonel David Brooks held various public offices, and by his integrity and faithfulness in the performance of his duties won universal esteem and confidence.

In 1787 and 1788 he was member of Assembly from New York; he afterwards removed to Dutchess County, and was member of Assembly from Dutchess County in 1792, 1793, 1796, and again in 1810.

He was judge of Dutchess County in 1795. He was clerk of Dutchess County in 1807, 1810, and in 1813.

He was Representative in the Fifth Congress from the Fifth District, 1797 to 1799.

He was also appointed one of the commissioners for making the first treaty with the Seneca Indians, the treaty at Fort Stanwix, 1784.* He afterwards removed again to New York City, and at the time of his death was an officer of the customs.

Colonel Brooks was one of the original founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, in whose records we read :

"It is recorded that Colonel Brooks served with merit throughout the war, respected and esteemed for fidelity and rigid devotion to its details, as well as for the integrity of his private life."

He is now represented in that Society by his great-grandson, Mr. John Alexander Rutherford.

In politics Colonel Brooks belonged to the Federal Party; the party which was headed by Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Jay, and others of note. Of this party a modern writer has well said : "We are indebted almost entirely to the Federal Party in which, however, the Madison element was as yet included, for all the work of the first session, by which the administrative machinery of the government was put into shape as it still remains. The excellent organization of the executive departments, of the federal judiciary, and of the territories, is always with us as a memorial of the administrative ability of the dead and almost forgotten Federal Party."

The wife of Colonel Brooks was Maria Mallam Neil, daughter of Captain Daniel Neil, who commanded the artillery at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, and was killed there.

* Circumstances prevented him from taking an active part in this work.

(The family name was O'Neil, but the family dropped the O when they came to this country.)

In Washington's letter to Congress, dated January 5, 1777, announcing the victory at Princeton, he says :

" This piece of good fortune is counterbalanced by the loss of the brave and worthy General Mercer, Colonels Hazlitt and Potter, Captain Neil of the artillery, Captain Fleming, who commanded the First Virginia Regiment, and four or five other valuable officers, who, with about twenty-five or thirty privates were slain in the field."

What greater honor could befall the dead than to be commemorated and mourned by Washington ?

Captain Neil was of the family of O'Neil, of Shane Castle, Ulster, in Ireland ; he emigrated to America and became a resident of New York. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war he removed his family to New Jersey and entered the American Army. On March 1, 1776, he was lieutenant in Captain Frelinghuysen's Eastern Company Artillery, State troops ; he afterwards became captain, and as above said was killed at Princeton. Captain Neil left a widow and two children : Isabella Neil, who became Mrs. Jonathan Halstead, and Maria Mallam Neil, who married Colonel David Brooks.

The wife of Captain Neil was the daughter of Captain Mallam, who commanded the Dorsetshire in the squadron under Admiral Cornish at the capture of Philippine Islands in 1752. After the death of Captain Neil she married, in 1780, Colonel Samuel Hay. The writer of this saw a few years ago in Trinity churchyard in New York, her tombstone with this inscription :

" In Memory of Eliza Wife of Samuel Hay, who died April 15 1787 in the 34 year of her Age and Eliza Mallam Hay, Daughter of Samuel " (The remainder of the inscription was covered by earth.)

Beside her tomb is that of her mother, inscribed :

" Here lyes the Body of Mary Mallam widdow of late Capt. Mallam who departed this life Oct. 16, 1769, aged 44 "

Colonel David Brooks had four sons : David and Daniel, who were in the army ; William, who was in the navy ; and James Gordon Brooks, who became distinguished as a writer.

Very good biographies of this last are in Duykinck's "Cyclo-pedia of American Literature," Griswold's "Poets of America," and other works. His wife also, Mary Elizabeth Brooks, was a writer, and the two have been well known as the poets "Florio" and "Norna."

The heroes of our Revolution who missed the glory of giving their lives for their country on the battlefield, and who survived to die in the peacefulness of their own homes, had the sweet satisfaction of knowing that their struggles and sufferings had not been in vain; that the right had triumphed, the victory was won.

Sweet is the dying hour to him
Who, when the light of life grows dim,
Lies down in victory.

Regarded in its consequences, our war for freedom is greater than all the other wars that are recorded in the history of the world; this great republic, reaching from ocean to ocean, with its over forty millions of souls, is its record and result.

CONSTANTINE E. BROOKS.

A LIVING DAUGHTER OF A REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER.

MRS. SUSAN SPRATT POLK RAYNER, only surviving child of Lieutenant Colonel William Polk and Sarah Hawkins Polk, granddaughter of General Thomas Polk and Susan Spratt Polk, great-granddaughter of William Polk and Priscilla Roberts Polk, great-great-granddaughter of Robert Pollock and Magdalen Tasker, who were married in Ireland and came to Maryland about 1632; there they were granted a vast domain by Lord Baltimore. Eight children were born to them and the name was corrupted to Polk. Robert and Magdalen's second son, William Polk, moved to Mecklenburg, North Carolina.

* * * * *

In a small Texas town, in an unpretentious cottage, lives a woman whose associations have been remarkable. Belonging to one of the most distinguished families of America, reared in lavish opulence, familiar from infancy with the most prominent and cultured people who frequent the Atlantic Capitals, beautiful, brilliant, this daughter of the Polks, now nearly

seventy-five years old, adorns a western village. By her dignity and grace the modest rural parlor is transformed into the grand salon; in her presence the boor involuntarily assumes the manner of a courtier, and the most commonplace find themselves expressing wittily and prettily the thoughts her conversation inspires.

In her serene presence, noting the bright intelligent eyes, the firm tender mouth, the broad smooth brow and snowy hair, one



Mrs. Susan Spratt Polk Rayner.

wonders if this gracious self-possessed woman enjoyed affluence, adulation, and social prominence as wisely and calmly as she has borne bereavement, impoverishment and separation from that beautiful world which for more than sixty years laid at her feet its brightest and best gifts. Susan Spratt Polk was born May 25, 1822, in Raleigh, North Carolina. Her father died when she was eleven years old. The year following she was placed by her brother and god-father, Leonidas Polk, in Miss Hawk's select school in Philadelphia, where she remained five years. In 1842 she married Hon. Kenneth Rayner, member of Congress from the First District of North Carolina.

Since the death of her husband, in 1884, Mrs. Rayner has lived in Stephenville, Texas, with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph H. Hyman, where from a vine-wreathed veranda a pretty view

of Bosque River as it wanders southward between undulating flower-laden prairies must take the place of the grand vistas in the long ago, where four ancestral portraits can reach across the tiny parlor's wall and where there can be but little to enjoy save filial devotion and memories. But such memories !

General Thomas Polk's history is so familiar to Americans that it seems unnecessary to refer to his bravery and distinguished services. He it was who read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence from the court house door to an assembly of patriots, and his name in clear legible writing comes second on the paper. He was in the front rank of revolutionary heroes. Cornwallis while occupying Charlotte made his headquarters in the splendid Polk mansion.

General Polk's wife was the daughter of Thomas Spratt, the first white settler west of the Yadkin, a man of bravery, strong principles and immense wealth. Their son William was Mrs. Rayner's father.

William Polk wed first Griselda Gilchrist, and to them were born Thomas and William. After her death he married Sarah Hawkins, daughter of Colonel Philemon Hawkins, and to them were born Lucius Junius, Leonidas, Mary, A. Hamilton, Rufus King, George Washington, Susan Spratt, and Andrew Jackson. The elder daughter, Mary, married Hon. George E. Badger, Secretary of the Navy in the Harrison-Tyler Cabinets, and afterwards United States Senator from North Carolina.

Susan Spratt wed Kenneth Rayner, whose brilliant career in North Carolina politics is well known, and whose efficiency on the Court of Alabama Claims and as Solicitor of the Treasury is a matter of history. Mr. Rayner was in the convention which revised the Constitution of North Carolina when but twenty-one years of age ; he was rich, handsome, cultured, and popular when he carried his bride to Washington in 1842 ; he served in Congress four years longer, then refused to be returned because his vast estates required his personal supervision. He was a devoted Whig and though James K. Polk was his wife's cousin he was so zealous in Henry Clay's interest that he stood by the press one whole night to prevent a damaging publication.

Judge Rayner was one of the citizens who met Kilpatrick out

of Raleigh, besought protection for people and property and surrendered the city. Protection was promised but in less than twenty-four hours Judge Rayner's personal loss amounted to thirty thousand dollars. Being unable to continue his former style of living in Raleigh he moved his family to Memphis where he could care for plantations in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi, but he found planting with freed labor a failure; his life-long friend, Hon. Hamilton Fish, influenced President Grant to offer him a position on the Court of Alabama Claims.

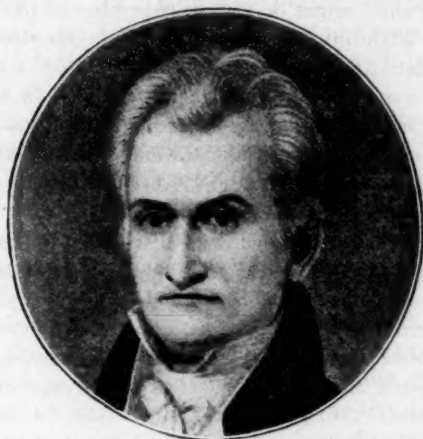
Judge Rayner was Solicitor of the Treasury at the time of his death, and his body was carried from Washington to Raleigh and placed in Christ Church (of which he was a member) until the arrival of his children, five of whom were living at the time. A shaft of white Maryland granite marks his resting place in the family cemetery. Judge Rayner's father went into the Revolutionary War when fifteen years of age and fought to the close. He was a Baptist minister of exemplary piety and sterling integrity, so that his son came naturally by those characteristics which make such a lasting memory in the hearts of his friends and countrymen.

Seated in Mrs. Rayner's cozy room, watching the shapely hands fasten with ivory hook and gorgeous wools gifts for her dear ones, one feels a sort of hushed expectancy as though the atmosphere is charged with reminiscences which might find voice for an appreciative listener.

Pecan logs glow behind the great brass andirons where North Carolina hickory burned before the present owner was born, and whose burnished surfaces were kept so bright in her childhood that she used to dance back and forth watching her face narrow and broaden in the brazen mirrors. The little table where her lamp sits was in use before 1790. On the walls hang miniatures, engravings, and portraits of dear and distinguished friends.

There is a portrait of Colonel William Polk, wearing the golden eagle of the Cincinnati, and a miniature of his wife, Sarah Hawkins, whose red brown hair is arranged in the style of to-day, and whose empire gown of white brocade with its point lace berthia caught with golden armlets, would be suitable for end of the century functions.

This dainty lady was sole executrix of her husband's wealth, and she managed the property and her children with superb ability. It was she who projected the first railroad in the State, which though short and costing only \$225 per mile, paid three hundred per cent. on the investment. Her children were devoted to her. When Bishop Polk officiated in Christ Church, Raleigh, the first time after her death, at the fifth commandment he was so overcome by emotion that the assistant clergyman was obliged to continue the services. Her father was a revolutionary officer, and there is a miniature of him and stories of his valor.



Lieutenant Colonel William Polk.

There is a portrait of the beloved Bishop, General Leonidas Polk, whose history is familiar to all Americans, and whose name is hallowed in every Southern home.

Mrs. Rayner introduces new friends to these pictures, and talks brightly of their characteristics until one seems to know them personally and feel the same pride and veneration that is shown by this lady of their line.

Colonel Polk tried to familiarize his little daughter with incidents of his career, and the few years spent with her brave old father were filled with vivid impressions. He told her of being shot in the mouth at Germantown and of being carried

to the cot next to General Nash. The latter hearing shuffling feet asked whom they brought. When told that it was Colonel Polk he held out his hand and said: "Colonel, they tell me you are shot in the mouth so that you cannot speak to me; I am shot in the eyes so that I cannot see you, but thank God there is nothing to keep us from clasping hands." A few hours later he witnessed the death of the gallant Nash.

Colonel Polk told over and over the story of moving the Liberty Bell to Bethlehem when the British were advancing upon Philadelphia, which commission was entrusted to him by General Washington.

That the child might be sure to remember he had her to put her finger often into the deep scar left in his shoulder by a British bullet at Eutaw Springs.

She was a tiny tot when Lafayette was here in 1824-5, but she remembers distinctly that her father went in his carriage to the Virginia line to meet the Nation's guest. Her brother Thomas was captain of the Light Horse Guards which escorted the cortege across the State. The company wore horse tails hanging from their hats down their backs. Her favorite brother, George, then seven years old, ran away to meet the procession in the hope that he would be taken into the carriage with the hero, but his father called out, "Good afternoon, son, you had better run along home." Thus giving with the needed lesson a bitter disappointment to the eager child. This brother, Colonel George W. Polk, died about five years ago in Maury County, Tennessee. His home was called Rattle and Snap, from a game popular in revolutionary days. There were great crowds in the Polk grounds to honor Lafayette. The children wondered at the people making so much fuss over a little man, not near so big nor so fine as their father, who stood six feet two in his stockings, and at that time wore a cue, a high stock, a buff waistcoat, blue broadcloth coat with brass buttons, knee breeches and gold buttons. Susan and her baby brother sat on Lafayette's knees and looked into his small sparkling eyes as he talked familiarly to them.

John Stark Ravenscroft, the first Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, was a frequent visitor to Colonel Polk's home; his

pocket always held an apple for the little girl, and though he died in 1830 he is still remembered with affectionate regard.

A memory of another great man is expressed thus: "When I was seven years of age my parents visited their dear friend, General Andrew Jackson, and I went with them to the Hermitage. I remember his unlocking a door and showing us his wife's room, which had not been changed since her death. On one side of the fireplace hung a green baize bag containing her tobacco and two pipes just as she had left them. You know his devotion to her memory was beautiful. The next time I saw General Jackson was at the White House; I was nearly twelve years old. My brother Lucius, who had married his niece, took me to see him. He was in a room alone, before him on a table was his open Bible, and by it lay the miniature of his wife."

If Mrs. Rayner cannot resist the importunities of her visitors, she unfolds the costly gown which adorned her girlish beauty when handsome Kenneth Rayner led her to the altar fifty-five years ago; the heavy white silk, elaborately embroidered, the lace veil and *bertha* imported for the fair bride, all are here; but the priceless diamonds which gleamed on throat and hair—they went long ago.

Showing a drawing of the old home, tears for the first time come into the brave eyes, and looking upon the fine colonial structure with its stately Corinthian columns and the guard of mighty oaks, the cause for tears is readily understood, for that home where her mother went as a bride, bore children, and died; where she herself was married and bore eight children; that home where Lafayette and other great men were so fitly entertained, and which was hers by inheritance, has been divided and removed, and forty goodly acres surrounding it have been sold for city lots. The salon forty feet square with its winding stair of mahogany inlaid with satin wood no longer echoes the footsteps and laughter of the Polk-Rayner children. Its glory has departed, and the white-haired woman who was once mistress of so much grandeur, asks: Why am I too not gone?

Then she puts aside the memories which unnerve her and talks absorbingly of people, scenes, and events in Washington where she was at home during the administrations of Presidents

Tyler, Polk, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur, and where there are so many records of the bravery, integrity, and culture of her race of which she is so justly proud.

A Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is being organized in this far-away little town and among its charter members will be Mrs. Rayner's beloved daughter, Mrs. Sallie Polk Hyman, and three bright, pretty granddaughters. The new Chapter should rank its older sisters for its first Regent will be the daughter of the man for whom a tablet was placed in Memorial Hall, University of North Carolina, bearing this legend:

Col. William Polk
Born in Mecklenburg 1757
Died in Raleigh 1834

Trustee 1790-1834

President of the Board 1802-1805

Lieutenant Colonel in the Continental Army

Fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Camden, Guilford Court
House, and Eutaw

Member of the General Assembly at Mecklenburg.

President of the State Bank of North Carolina

Member of the "Order of the Cincinnati."

LOUELLA STYLES VINCENT.



DURING the last National Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the *Star* published "Notes" about different members. Among them was a statement that Mrs. Hattie Nourse Brockett, who had been one of our Registrars General and is now Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, was descended from James Nourse, in whose hands the Continental Congress had placed \$3,332 to pay the militia of Berkeley and Frederick Counties, Virginia. And also that "He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1783 to settle claims of citizens of Maryland against the General Government."

Mrs. Mary Hassler Newcomb, wife of Professor Simon Newcomb, United States Navy, and her daughter, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, ex-Surgeon General and ex-Librarian General, are also descended from James Nourse, and the former, being then Vice-Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, read a letter from him at one of the Chapter meetings. At the same time she exhibited a copy of an oil painting of him and his wife done in London, 1754, a photograph from the miniature of his son Joseph, and a cameo of the son Michael. Some words were torn or burned off when the house where it was was partially burned. The ** indicate these words:

WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 5th, 1778.

My Dear Love:

As Major Hunter leaves this place to-morrow morning, I am sate down to write, tho no tidings of your health, (afternoon—I was called on 'a Committee so was per-

vented going on). The post is now arrived & have the pleasure to hear you are better. I wrote to James long letter p. post last week & to you on Monday p. Paddy Murray, but 'tis possible this by Major Hunter you may receive before either as Mr. Murray proposed thro' Alexandria. I thank my Dear James for his great Attention to you. I most heartily wish 'twas in my power to relieve him; at present it is inconsistent with my duty & Interest. I expect soon the bill will be brought on for opening a Land Office, in which the preservation of my Kentuke lands are connected. It was decided yesterday that Hendersons' & all purchases with Indians without the Consent of the Government within the Virginia Chartered limits were void—but he will be allowed something towards his Expenses. Jo in a Letter last week informed me that his Expedition to France was at an end, that Alexandria was the place he at present thought of; as he will want more money in that scheme than the other I hope I shall be able to sell. Mr. Adams, a member & * * agreeable Gentleman who now lives in Augusta & whom I saw formerly in London seems to have a desire to purchase of me. I don't know if it may suit him for nothing can be done * * on credit—it is yet uncertain if things will not be double the nominal price this day twelve months. 'Tho I verily believe that the enemy are going to quit our terra-firma, therefore the money received, if I sell, must be applied immediately to its various purposes. I am glad James has sold the whiskey, as it will enable him to pay any engagements. I had rather loose an advance than be deficient in those. The hovel is warm enough but think they should be checked in the article of whiskey, absolutely; for 'tis reasonable that as the labor falls on her that he should drink it out—in wheat I would allow some latitude. I am glad to find Michael is well. So Kitty is left at home, I am sorry for her disappointment, but then to balance the account I am glad on yours, so that I shall not, I believe, break my heart on that account, & tell her she shall go abroad with Hably (?) another day.

I wrote James that I had been at Hampton, Mrs. Cowling has been ill with a fever, but was recovered and looked well, Mr. Cowling better than I expected, all life; yet looks rather

sallow. Their hoop mill for Chopping Malt I think might answer our purpose. I have attempted in my letter last week to describe it, the greatest expense is the wear & tear of Cord: as we have had the loss of two Horses lately, broad strips of their Hides I believe will be better than hemp. Mr. Cowling says if the hide is made taut it will grind as fast as most water mills—desire James to send me for Mr. Cowling the process of Mashing for the Stills. Tell Col. Washington when you see him, that leave is obtained to bring in a bill for the sale of the late Mr. Thornton's land. I have drank tea at Mr. Hubbard's twice, She has long been distressed at his not taking the Oath of Allegiance. A Bill is preparing to prevent the return of Scotch & other Tories & to expell them the State—but with an allowance to those that have behaved neutral yet to take the oath * * * notice for everyone that has anything to alledge to * * Contrary to make it appear—Mr. Hubbard intends putting in on that footing, when the bill is finished. I carryed it to him for his perusal this morning—The bill is violent but I hope to get it softened—I told a Whole Committee this morning that, I perceived it's support by envy, hatred & malice! I laugh at & argue with them—but still I fear 'twill be Violent. I have made an acquaintance in town with a Gentleman the * * * * * collection of books, not that I have much time on my hands—as Committees sit before & after the House—when people are going to supper I go to bed; in the morning I often open the doors—James will often enquire the price of grain. Colo. Hite told me that wheat was 4 dollars before he came out—but I fancy t'was only in his brain. The Major is going, so must bid my Dearest Love adieu & believe me the greatest pleasure I can receive will be to return & find you in health, being your very Affectionate & faithful Husband—

James Nourse—”

Directed— “To

Mrs. Nourse

Berkly County

fard p.

Major Hunter

On it was written. “From my Father, a member of the Virginia legislature to my mother when I was two months & 5 days old. Nov. 5th 1778. Michl. Nourse 1 Sept 1859

CURRENT TOPICS.

AS WE go to press we have to make the sad announcement of the death of Mr. James Peck, of Milwaukee, husband of the State Regent of Wisconsin.

WHO ARE OUR COUNTRY MAKERS ?

THE histories of our country and all countries, and I might say all times, are made up chiefly of accounts of wars and battles, and some allusions to the work of statesmen and legislators ; but the history of this or any nation does not in its complete sense convey to the world the real nation makers. The warrior is the nation's defender, but what progress would a nation make without lines of development ? There must needs be discoveries, explorations, settlements, perhaps wars—arbitrations will be better—but the rise and establishment of a republic will depend upon the social, industrial, and economic advancement of a nation. When the histories of the world tell us who the educators of the world were, and how they did their work ; who the literati were and what they left for mankind ; who its scientists were and what great truths they discovered, and tell the benefit it has been to man ; who were the masters of art and what their influence has been over man ; who were the kings of finance that have kept intact the balance sheet of nations ; who have been the head centers of immigration that have brought nations in touch with each other ; what master hand wrought the steel highways of nations that the commerce of the land plays like a shuttle back and forth ; what victories have been won by brain activity—then we shall have turned a new and brighter page of history.

The steamer Clearmont that puffed up the Hudson evolved the ocean Greyhound, and Robert Fulton by the arts of peace became major general of the sea.

The spinning wheel of our grandmothers made the power loom possible. The buhrstone grinder evolved the patent mill. The tallow candle and oil lamp live only in memory,

for somebody commanded the lightning to stand still, and man holds a torch in his hand that lights the dark places of the earth. Of such as these are the victories that make a nation prosperous.

One half only of the human race have figured in its history. When the other half is written woman will take her place. Never until these things are a part of the historian's story will we know of a truth the country makers. Then will we learn that "peace hath its victories as well as war."

* * * * *

Before our next issue we will have celebrated God's goodness to us as households, as Commonwealths, as a Nation. Yet we can best discover and appreciate what have been the mercies of the year to us as families and a people when we look abroad and not afar off and see the destruction of homes by the thousands. The slaughter, the suffering, the horrors of war; men murdered, women dishonored, and children sacrificed. Violence has not invaded our own homes. Our hearthstones are warm and pure. The vine has yielded its fruit and the fields given full harvests; peace reigns in our homes and in our land and we are not afraid, for God will give us the festival of our household and the festival of our Commonwealths, and when we give thanks that we have had God's mercy, that we have been spared war, pestilence, and famine, let us not forget the nations in distress.

* * * * *

Then can we celebrate, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." In the Christmas feast let feuds be forgotten and love light every face. When the burden of unrest is upon us, the Master will stretch forth his hands over our passions and heart aches, saying, "Peace be still." So

"Ring and swing,
Bell of joy! On morning's wing
Send the song of praise abroad!
Tell the nations that he reigns
Who alone is God!"

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

THE meeting that is called for the middle of December, in Washington, to advance the interests of a National University should give encouragement to the Daughters of the American Revolution, for since the day of the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution one of their chief objects has been to influence legislation to carry out the wish of Washington to establish on the broadest lines a National University at the capital of the country. A Committee on the National University was one of our first standing committees, and its yearly report has been of increasing interest. The communications from time to time of the Senate Committee to the chairman of our committee, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, have been most encouraging. From the days of Jefferson there have been periodical revivals of interest in this great work, but never before has it seemed so widespread, and the Daughters are more than rejoiced that so many patriotic women—societies and individuals—are responding to the sentiments they voiced seven years ago. However, we must not be too greatly encouraged by sudden enthusiasm, for the labor proposed is herculean. We, as an Association, are ready to coöperate with all who have this great object at heart. We consider the establishment of this university an act of filial piety. It was Washington's plan, his hope, his dream. He not only desired it for the advancement of education, but for the drawing together and the cementing of the sections of this Nation into firmer union. His last years were filled with thoughts of this noble enterprise, and it is quite apparent that if his life had been prolonged a few years this work would have crowned the dawn of the nineteenth century, and the problem would not have remained for us to solve in the twentieth. Washington felt strong repugnance to the youth of this country being educated in Europe. He would not allow his stepson, "Jackey Curtis," to travel abroad with a tutor until his national principles were fixed and his education was more advanced. Upon the death of his beloved friend, General Greene, in 1786, he offered to adopt his eldest son, educate him and fit

him for any profession provided he studied "in this country, North America." When Washington selected the site of the "Federal District" for our university, he wrote: "It has always been a source of serious reflection and sincere regret with me that the youth of the United States should be sent to foreign countries for education. The Federal City, from its centrality and the advantages which in other respects it must have over any other place in the United States, ought to be preferred as a proper site for such an university."

The Federal City was named by Washington as the place for the university when he gave the endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars.

If the bill now before Congress passes, the District of Columbia is the only spot in the United States where the Federal Government has exclusive and perpetual jurisdiction.

There are other potent reasons for the establishing of this university in Washington.

Washington has already an aggregation of facilities and opportunities in the way of legislative bodies, courts of every class, scientific bureaus, libraries, museums, art collections, laboratories, and workshops that are hardly surpassed even in the Old World. Suffice it to say that the Government of the United States makes an annual appropriation of quite three million dollars for the support of scientific work, which in its several departments has its headquarters in Washington. * * * A university founded there might immediately profit by the fruits of that vast expenditure. It is well then to consider the educational plant now provided and the eminent masters of science there congregated.

It is well known that Washington has become the great scientific center of the whole country. President Welling has said that Professor Tyndall, when delivering his lectures on light, remarked to him that he knew of no city in Europe which could gather a congregation of scientific workers and original investigators so large as that which he then met in the Philosophical Society of Washington, under the presidency of Joseph Henry. And this society is only one of the scientific bodies which surround that parent organization at the present time.

All these great centers of scientific study and activity are surmounted, sustained, and replenished by the best and largest collection of books in the whole country. Not only the Library of Congress, whose valuable collection has been gathered into that magnificent book palace of the Nation, a veritable "vision in polished stone," but this is supplemented by important special libraries connected with each of the great departments of the general Government and with each of the several bureaus among which the scientific works of the Government is distributed.

EVERY BRANCH OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE HAS A LITERARY DEPOSIT IN WASHINGTON!

Under the head of science alone the Smithsonian Institution has a deposit reckoned by more than two hundred and fifty thousand titles in the alcoves of the Library of Congress. One of the best law libraries extant, which covers the jurisprudence of the world, is a part of the Congressional library. All of these are so housed and administered in close juxtaposition that they are easily accessible to students, whether for reference, for comparative research or for careful reading. All this is without money or price for the university or its pupils. You can well calculate what the saving of university fund would be!

The Corcoran Art Gallery, the most richly endowed institution of its kind in the country (having a free endowment of \$1,000,000), provides for instruction of the fine arts. Free instruction is given in drawing and painting in the art school of this gallery. All these appliances of the Government may be made directly tributary to university students with a vast saving of expense. Let us take the National Museum, which has twenty-two distinct scientific departments under its jurisdiction: The departments of comparative anatomy of mammals, of birds, of reptiles, of fishes, of mollusks, insects, marine invertebrates, of plants, of fossil vertebrates and all sorts of fossil invertebrates, of geology, petrology, mineralogy, metallurgy, mining, archæology, ethnology, oriental antiquities, American aboriginal pottery, arts, and industries under which would come numismatics, graphic arts, foods, textiles, fisheries, historical relics, materia-medico, naval architecture, history of transportation, etc. Each department has a curator and is supplied

with all appliances for research, and yearly these are increased. Each curator has a laboratory with its necessary apparatus, his working library and his study series of specimens for use in original investigation. These scientific laboratories are always open to students and investigators.

These libraries and laboratories are of the kind which a university would require. Some of these have a fuller outfit than those of any American university, while many of them have no analogue at all in the best equipped of our educational institutions.

Therefore it will be seen that a large part of the expenditure for the establishment of a university at Cambridge, New Haven, or Princeton, would necessarily be for what would be called "the educational plant" and annual sums for the preservation and administration of these buildings and of illustrative materials. This would be reduced to a minimum in Washington, for there they exist under the custody of the Government, ready to be placed to the service of a university that needs them.

There are also nearly one thousand experts in the different branches of service, men of genius and rare attainments. Hundreds of these could serve a great university as lecturers or instructors.

Why should a great and powerful Nation allow these vast and varied resources to go to waste and not place them where the fullest possible use could be made of them in the interest of science, art, and belles lettres.

The student who aims at higher attainments in knowledge will look over the extensive field of science laid before him and take his or her choice.

Above all the science of Government should be one of the primary objects in the education of the youth of the country. In Washington the air they breathe is surcharged with it by the State, Legislative, and Executive departments. We must admit that the presence in a Federal capital of scholars and scientists who are drawn from all parts of the country, and are afterwards to be leaders in their own localities and spheres, would have a potent influence in developing harmony and solidarity among the people. Patriotism and loyalty and a public

spirit would be awakened among educated men, and through them all classes of the community would be reached.

We know that the arts, science, literature, and philosophy which Greece, especially Athens, contributed to the world is attributed all the incentives to patriotism, and will not this Republic, greatest of all, some day equal the smallest in its service to higher civilization, for we know the glory of a nation is not its wealth or territory, but its riches of virtue and knowledge.

Let the " Daughters " take courage, for a little leaven is in a fair way to leaven the whole loaf.

It is hoped by the Board of Management that each Chapter Regent will see that the list of delegates and alternates be sent at the earliest possible date to the chairman of the Credential Committee, Mrs. Sarah H. Hatch, Treasurer General, that the suggestion of the last Congress relative to the accredited pole list may be carried out.

ALL amendments to the constitution or by-laws must be sent to the Board and not to the Editor.

WE would call attention to the advertisement of Marcus Ward's calendar of the American Revolution for 1898.

MR. JOHN TODD Hill advertises carved frames for charters. These are very unique and handsome. See advertisement in the Magazine.

As the office at headquarters so frequently receives complaints from those who think themselves aggrieved by neglect, and who speak of the officers they address as *paid* to attend to their business, it seems that a misapprehension upon this subject must be widespread. Perhaps a little explanation would set the matter right, for surely no one would feel justified in finding fault if she realized that the national officers, though serving a constituency of more than twenty thousand, have no other compensation than a desire for the good of the Order. No one of them receives a penny for her work, though some

devote almost the whole of every working day to the unpaid service of their sister Daughters of the American Revolution. They do have their postage paid from the treasury, and some have paid clerks, who do the mere business of the office. But there must always be much which requires the judgment and presence of the officers themselves, and, in serving so many, they cannot please every one. A CHARTER MEMBER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIBERTY BELL.

Dear Editor: In "A Chime from Liberty Bell," published in the March number of the "American Historical Register" (Boston) and in the July number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, I gave an account of the removal to a place of safety, when the British were approaching Philadelphia, of "Liberty Bell."

This feat was accomplished under the escort of Colonel Thomas (not his son William Polk) and two hundred North Carolina and Virginia troops.

In reply to this article Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Regent Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania, in the September number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, says, "The statement made by Mr. Charles S. Keyser that the bells of Philadelphia (the Liberty Bell included) were with the baggage train of the Continental Army which arrived in Bethlehem September 23, 1777, is news to me."

Miss Mickley wishes for further information, that it gives me a great deal of pleasure to furnish.

An extract from "Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General," written by his son, William M. Polk, M. D., of New York City, we find the following relating to Colonel Thomas Polk:

"Among other services entrusted at this period to this active officer (Colonel Thomas Polk) was the command of the force which removed the heavy baggage of the army to a place of safety.

"With these went the bells of Philadelphia, which on the near approach of the British had been taken down from their airy homes in tower, steeple, and belfry, hurried upon wagons and sent lumbering over the stony roads, first to Trenton, New Jersey, and afterwards to the sleepy old village of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

"At that period Bethlehem was inhabited only by a colony of German Moravians, and these were governed in things temporal as well as spiritual by the counsel of their priestly head; so the only public records are to be found in the seemingly most carefully kept diaries of the various bishops, who as was much the custom in the Teutonic lands from whence these pious wanderers had come, ruled in Bethlehem."

It is from an entry in one of these diaries in the Moravian Church,

Bethlehem, under the date of September 23, 1777, that Miss Mickley endeavors to refute my evidence.

The extract from the diary in the Moravian Church is as follows :

"Sept. 23, 1777. The whole of the heavy baggage of the army in a continuous train of seven hundred wagons directly from camp, arrived under the escort of two hundred men under command of Col. Polk, of North Carolina.

"They encamped on the south side of the Lehigh, and in one night destroyed all our buckwheat, and the fences around our fields."

If Miss Mickley had only observed a little more closely the Moravian diary she would have found in an entry under date September 24, the day subsequent to the one she quotes (September 23), ample warrant for my assertion.

Under this date, September 24, 1777, in the diary of the Moravian Church, we find the following entry :

"In the afternoon Cols. Polk and Thornbury, arrived with seven hundred wagons containing the heavy baggage, and guarded by two hundred men, who encamped on the banks of the Lehigh. Here everything was unloaded, and a guard left for protection. Besides the army stores were brought the bells of Philadelphia.

"While passing through the town the wagon containing the 'State House Bell' (that was called the Liberty Bell) broke down, and the bell had to be unloaded."

With this conclusive evidence, in addition to that given in my subsequent article, I remain,

Very sincerely,

MARY POLK WINN,
Vice-Regent St. Louis Chapter.

MY DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: After meeting you at the Continental Congress I was so favorably impressed with your kindness and cordiality—and feeling a renewed interest in the Magazine after meeting its Editor—I came home with the determination to send you many subscribers for the AMERICAN MONTHLY. At our last meeting I asked one of the ladies to read an article from it that the Chapter might have some idea of the style of literature it contained. The result was six new subscribers. I enjoy the Magazine very much indeed. I would like to contribute a little article which I will enclose in this. Our Chapter, the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, gave Mrs. Stevenson a very beautiful reception as a welcome to her home-coming. I give you the facts, and if you will be kind enough to correct and clothe them I will feel very much indebted. Trusting you are having a very successful year, I am,

Very sincerely,

MRS. ISAAC FUNK,
Regent Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, D. A. R.
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

MILLSTONE, NEW JERSEY, *October 3, 1897.*

MY DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: Will you kindly make a correction in the article entitled "Wallace House, Somerville, New Jersey, Opening." Where it speaks of the Revolutionary Historical Society of New Jersey it should read Revolutionary Memorial Society. Perhaps you can do so in the "Current Topics." I also wish you could find room to say "how highly the Regent and members of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter prize the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and often read extracts from it at their literary meetings."

Very truly yours,

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,

Regent.

319 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, *July 5, 1897.*

DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: Enclosed find two interesting and instructive articles which the members of the Augusta (Georgia) Chapter would like you to have printed at your earliest convenience in THE AMERICAN MONTHLY. Madame LeVert, who figured in both, lived for many years at "Meadow Garden," Augusta, Georgia (this is the home we are struggling to purchase), with her illustrious grandfather, Hon. George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Madame LeVert is interred in a cemetery near Augusta.

Our Chapter had a glorious celebration of the Fourth to-day (Monday, the 5th), an account of which will be sent to you by our Historian. With kindest remembrances, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

HATTIE GOULD JEFFERIES,

Registrar, Augusta Chapter, D. A. R.

MADAME LEVERT AND GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

On the occasion of the last visit of Lafayette the General had written to her grandmother, Mrs. George Walton, begging her to meet him at Mobile, but the infirmities of age beginning at that time to weigh somewhat heavy upon her, she determined to send a worthy representative in the person of the graceful and versatile Octavia. After the arrival and grand reception of Lafayette at Mobile Octavia and her mother were quietly presented by the committee of arrangements and the little fair-haired envoy placed in his hands the miniature of her grandfather, George Walton (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia), to whom she bore a striking resemblance. For some minutes he gazed upon both pictures in silence, then bursting into tears caught the child to

his heart exclaiming, "The living image of my brave and noble friend."—*From Women of the South, by Miss Mary Forrest.*

MADAME LEVERT AND DE LAMARTINE.

We were speaking of the adoration bestowed upon the relics from Rome, when one of the company remarked that all nations preserved objects insignificant in themselves, but dear from association with the past.

DeLamartine turned to me and said: "Your country, Madam, has the most precious manuscript in the world—the signed Declaration of Independence. Do your people make pilgrimages to look at it?" "Yes, it is sacred indeed," I replied, "to all of our citizens, but most precious to me since my grandfather's name is inscribed thereon." De Lamartine rose up and bowed to me profoundly, exclaiming: "Madam, in that name you have a noble heritage."—*From Madam LeVert's Travels in Europe.*

To the Editor of the American Monthly Magazine, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.: As a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I desire to enter a protest against the adoption of a new standard of authorities to be quoted to gain admittance to the Society. My attention has been called to this by the able paper on "Obstacles to the Daughters of the American Revolution Work in the South," by Mrs. Annie White Mell, a Chapter Regent of Alabama, printed in the October issue of your Magazine.

The Daughters in the South have our sincere sympathy in their efforts to trace revolutionary records. This sympathy is the outcome of researches in those self same incomplete records to trace a great uncle of the writer, not from a desire, however, to enter the Society, but from a sincere love of historical and genealogical research. But while it seems unjust that many should be debarred from participating in the privileges and pleasures granted the Daughters, to abolish the law of "printed and official" proof is to destroy the very cornerstone of the structure. Traditions and family relics are not always reliable. Relics can be purchased and many of our bravest revolutionary soldiers were in such straits that made sales, at times, absolutely necessary. Traditions handed down from generation to generation are apt to become warped and distorted, and to take on the color of each narrator's personal characteristics, and to sift facts from fancy is almost an impossibility.

The standard of eligibility to the Daughters of the American Revolution is high, and it is just and right that it should be so, and while

"printed and official proof" may in many instances deprive us of the most eligible and congenial members, it is the only safeguard for lasting qualities in the Society.

Sincerely yours,

MARY C. McALLISTER.

Fort Hunter, Pa., Oct. 18, 1897.

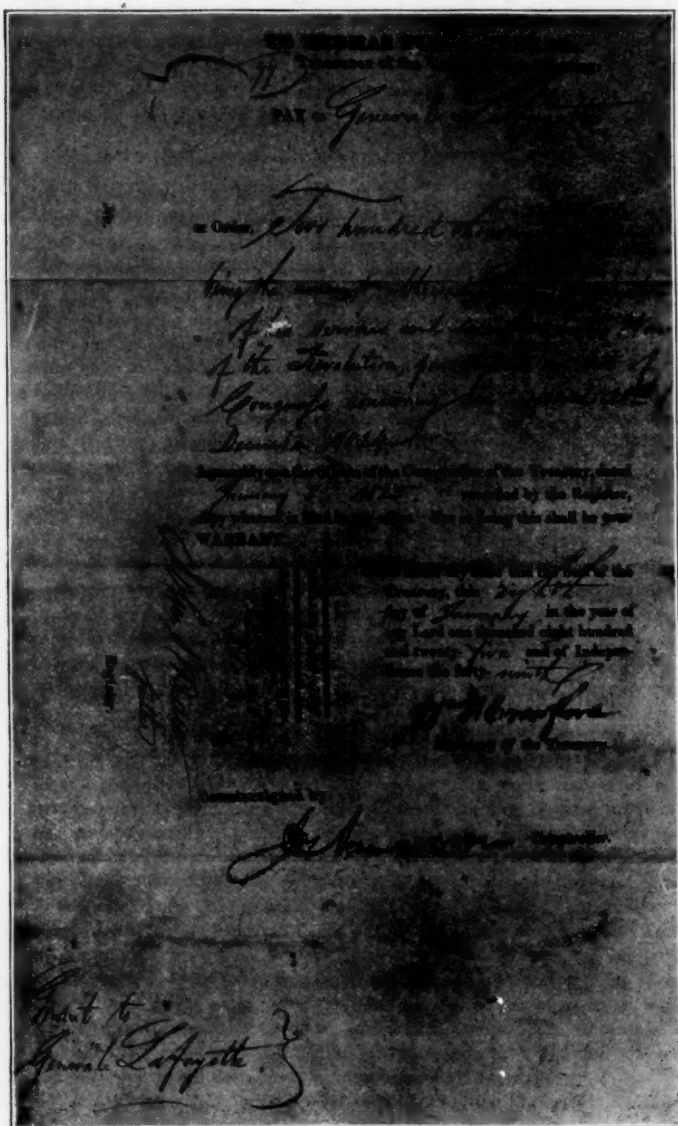
BROCKTON, MASS., *October 29, 1897.*

MY DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: In the September AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in "Answer to Correspondents," I notice a published list of the "Indians" in the Boston Tea Party. No mention is made of Jonathan Clark, who certainly helped throw overboard the tea. Being well acquainted with his granddaughter, an old lady in her ninety-second year, and having often heard her tell the story told to her by her grandmother, I took my Magazine with me and made the old lady—Mrs. Hannah West—a call. She seemed disappointed that her grandfather's name was omitted, and asked me to write and get it inserted. Let me add that in the brim of the grandfather's hat after he returned home from throwing overboard the tea, his wife found enough of the precious herb for a drawing. She could not resist the temptation and soon was drinking a fragrant cup of tea. The famous old tea pot in which it was brewed was in Mrs. West's possession until about two years ago, when she gave it away to a relic hunter. Will you please give the facts publicity, that Jonathan Clark's name may be added to the list.

Sincerely yours,

HETTIE RUSSELL LITTLEFIELD,
Secretary of Deborah Sampson Chapter.

The list as printed in the Magazine is the one printed by Howard Clark for the Mary Washington Chapter. We would gladly recognize any others on good authority.—ED.

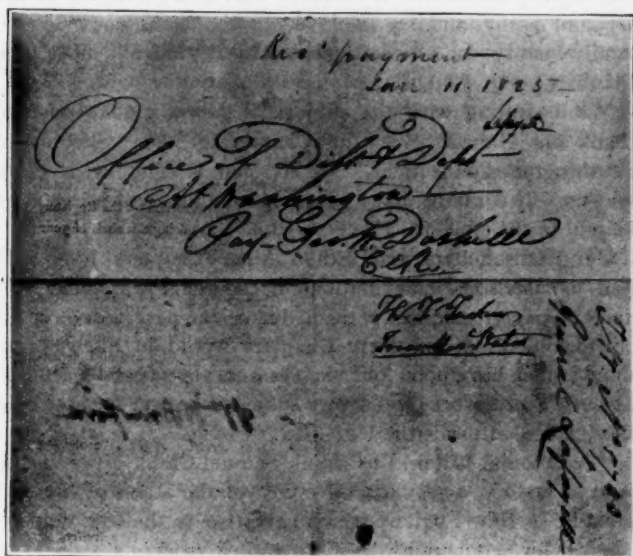


NATIONAL SOCIETY,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DEAR MADAM: Through the courtesy and patriotic interest of Miss Mary H. Brady, in charge of the Auditor's files of the Treasury Department, I am enabled to present to our organization a photographic copy of the original warrant now in the files of that department, on which payment was made by the United States to the Marquis de Lafayette for his distinguished services to our country in her struggle for independence.

The accompanying photograph will be handsomely framed in glass and will be a valuable addition to the many revolutionary relics already contributed to our hall.

MRS. MARK B. HATCH,
Treasurer General, D. A. R.



OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE "Genealogy of the Jackson Family" is an unpretentious little volume of one hundred and twenty-four pages, for which the author, Rev. Hugh Parks Jackson, modestly asks our consideration and criticism. Of course we can but wish that the history of so large a family might be more comprehensive, and that it had an index. But any one who has ever made genealogical researches will be grateful for even a small contribution to that literature.

The "Genealogy of the Diamond Family, of Fairfield, Connecticut," by Edwin R. Diamond, of San Francisco, California, is an octavo volume of one hundred and seventy-nine pages, fully indexed. It contains also some account of the Dymont family, and is a valuable addition to the knowledge of family history, for which all genealogical students must give thanks.

While dealing with the subject of genealogy, we wish to thank our Hannah Woodruff Chapter for the "Sketches of Southington, Connecticut," by Herman R. Timlow, recently sent us. It contains many genealogies which will prove most helpful to the student.

Our Eschscholtzia and Ethan Allen Chapters have also sent us handsome contributions in the shape of bound volumes of papers read before them during the past year. If all our four hundred and thirty Chapters would do likewise, we should soon have upon our shelves a most respectable collection of Chapter work, and a very sufficient answer to those who ask "Of what use is the D. A. R.?"

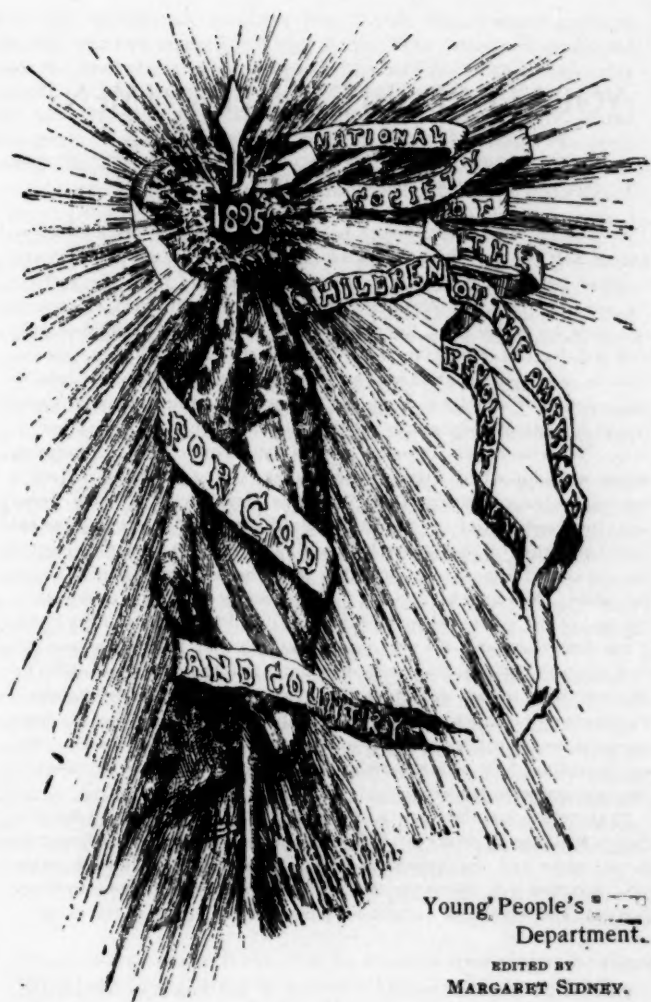
"A Colonial Witch," by Frank Samuel Child, gives, in the form of a story, a very careful study of the stress of life and thought in New England which gave rise to the terrible punishment for witchcraft. A disappointed woman's attempt to acquire the powers of unusual knowledge combined with a most human jealousy and the contagion of anxiety to delude even the so-called witch into believing herself possessed by the Prince of Darkness. Small wonder that her neighbors ascribe the exhibitions of ventriloquism and hypnotism which thus

ensue to the activity of him who goeth about seeking whom he may devour. The work is published by the Baker & Taylor Company, of New York.

"King Washington," by Adelaide Skeel and William H. Brearley, is a romance of the Hudson highlands, illustrated by pictures of the famous old houses of that region. It deals with that epoch in our history, at the close of the Revolution, when our unpaid and discontented army would have given the crown to Washington, had not his own rare good sense and uprightness prevented. An ingenious plot of Sir Henry Clinton to kidnap the Chief forms the bulk of the story, and many characters whose names are household words take part in the events narrated. The work is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the book.

The Robert Lewis Ward Company has kindly sent us "Then and Not 'till Then," a novel by Clara Nevada McLeod, and a collection of stories called "Saints, Sinners and Queer People," by Marie Edith Beynon, for which we give them thanks.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General.



MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

Young People's Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to all our dear members ! May God's blessing rest upon you one and all, and upon our dear, dear country !

A VERY splendid piece of work has been done the past year by the Valentine Holt Society, of San Francisco, California. It is worthy of special mention here. At one of their meetings an article from the *Spirit of '76* was read by their President, Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, relative to two little American girls, Frances I. and Constance A. Fairchild, daughters of George M. Fairchild, Jr., of "Ravenscliffe," Cap Rouge, Quebec, Canada ; having through their own exertions secured sufficient funds for the erection of a tablet to mark the graves of the thirteen soldiers who fell with General Montgomery in the attack on Quebec, December 31, 1775. Whereupon the Treasurer, Isabel Dennison, offered a resolution which was adopted by a rising vote, that the young ladies be invited to become Patriotic Helpers of the Valentine Holt Society. Some weeks later the President of the Society received a letter of acknowledgement from the father of the Misses Fairchild, also a letter from the eldest of the girls, aged fifteen years, together with photographs of herself and of the tablet. Mr. Fairchild wrote, "Your Society is the first to recognize the zeal of the young ladies, and they are deeply conscious of the honor it has done them and are very proud to think that from far-away California comes the beautiful acknowledgment of their patriotic effort to add their mite toward commemorating the heroic deeds of long ago." The Society was much disappointed in not being able to trace, for these young ladies, lineal descent from an ancestor who rendered material aid, etc., entitling them to membership in the Society, with the privilege of wearing our beautiful badge.

Thus we see that the Society of the Children of the American Revolution is wielding an immense influence in many directions, being true to our name and the principles of our constitution. We trust other local Societies will follow the lead of the Valentine Holt and encourage Patriotic Helpers in the various ways that can help forward the cause.

REPORT OF THE JOSEPH BUCKLIN SOCIETY, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

THE Joseph Bucklin Society, Children of the American Revolution, was organized in Providence on the evening of December 30, 1895, by Miss Amelia S. Knight, one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Society. Naturally the first question which arose was in whose memory the Society should be formed. The names of two persons of revolutionary fame were presented—John Waterman and Joseph Buck-

lin. The former was an officer from Rhode Island, whose grave is the only one now marked at Valley Forge. The latter was connected with the destruction of the Gaspee. The first shot in that memorable attack was fired by him, severely wounding Lieutenant Duddingston, the commander of the vessel. As the Rhode Island Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is called the Gaspee Chapter it seems fitting to commemorate the deeds of one so prominently connected with this attack by the organization of such a society in his honor.

During the past year our meetings have been held monthly, except during the warm weather, and as far as possible we meet on the more prominent historical anniversaries. At each meeting a paper is read by some member previously appointed. Papers on such subjects as "The Destruction of the Gaspee," "Battles of Lexington and Concord," and "George Washington," give an interest to the meetings which they otherwise could not have.

Increase in members best shows the growing interest in the Society. We had thirteen charter members and though but one year old the Society has a membership numbering nearly thirty, with more ready and waiting to join.

Having organized this Society and after giving it a good start, Miss Knight, at our annual meeting in November resigned. Her successor is Mrs. D. Russell Brown. We were all very sorry to lose Miss Knight as our Acting President, and were it not for the valuable aid and assistance which she so kindly rendered I fear that the memory of Joseph Bucklin would not to-day be perpetuated by the organization of this Society. As a parting gift she presented to us an elegant stand of colors. Surely a more fitting gift she could not have chosen.

This is our short history, and though it is as yet but brief, we hope and expect that the Joseph Bucklin Society, Children of the American Revolution, has before it a long and useful career. Our officers, when the Society was organized, were as follows: Acting President, Miss Amelia S. Knight; Vice-President, Celia Arnold Spicer; Recording Secretary, Addie Studley Gay; Treasurer, Frederic Clark Jones; Registrar, Ethel Studley; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Dyer Knight; Historian, Maude Harthan Kittridge. Isabella Russell Brown has since been elected Second Vice-President, and Harold Barstow, Standard Bearer.

CELIA ARNOLD SPICER,
First Vice-President.

REPORT OF COMMODORE SILAS TALBOT SOCIETY, OF PROVIDENCE,
RHODE ISLAND.

ON the afternoon of January 30, 1896, in response to the invitation of Mrs. William R. Talbot, Honorary State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, and State Promoter, Children of the American Revolution, for Rhode Island, Virginia Wheaton, George Mitchell Bufum, Henry Greene Jackson, Lucy Aborn Jackson, Donald Jackson, Ste-

phen Brownell Ames, Hope Ladd, Sarah Senter Allen, and George Luther Flint met in the Gaspee room, at 209 Williams street, all being eligible for membership in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Miss Knight, Vice-President of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, called the meeting to order and proceeded to the organization of the Society by the appointment of Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson, Daughter of the American Revolution, as President.

The members then nominated and elected the following officers: First Vice-President, Ella Clarke Allen; Second Vice-President, Hope Ladd; Third Vice-President, George Luther Flint; Recording Secretary, Stephen Brownell Ames; Treasurer, Henry Greene Jackson; Registrar, Sarah Senter Allen; Corresponding Secretary, Virginia Wheaton; Historian, Marguerite Foster Peck.

Members then drew their Society numbers by lot and discussed the names proposed for the new Society. None that were offered proving entirely satisfactory, it was decided to postpone action, and to meet on Wednesday, February 5, for further consideration of the matter.

Miss Harriet Talbot read from Arnold's History of Rhode Island an account of the attack on the ship Gaspee, which was planned in the room in which the meeting was held; many interesting relics were shown and incidents related. Also an account was given of the removal of the room from its original position as a part of the Sabin Tavern, on South Main street, to its present location.

Refreshments were then served, and the meeting adjourned with most enthusiastic thanks from every one present to Mrs. Talbot and her daughters for the hospitality and the use of the historic room, which had made the first meeting a memorable one.

The second meeting was held February 5, 1896, at the residence of the President, Mrs. Jackson, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in honor of brave and distinguished Rhode Island officers, both of the military and naval forces of the country during the War of the Revolution, and as a loving tribute to Mrs. William R. Talbot, Honorary State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and State Promoter of the Children of the American Revolution, who has done so much to promote the interests and advancement of the societies in Rhode Island, we name our Society the Commodore Silas Talbot Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

We now number twenty-two members, with other applications on file.

REPORT OF THE COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE SOCIETY, OF PAW-TUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

THE reports of the President and Secretary of the Commodore Abraham Whipple Society must necessarily be combined, as the Society has been organized but a few months and there is not material enough to warrant a report from both President and Secretary.

The Commodore Abraham Whipple Society of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was organized October 17, 1896, with fourteen members, all of whom had been anticipating this meeting since the preceding spring. In the work of organizing the Society was greatly favored by having the assistance of Miss Amelia S. Knight, of Providence, Vice-President General of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, who addressed the children upon the work of the Society and its patriotic aims in teaching a deeper love for home and country, and all of those institutions so dear to every true hearted American. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, the name of the Society decided upon, and other business of a routine nature transacted.

Three well attended meetings have been held and a great deal of interest manifested. At the second meeting, which was held in December, an account of the life of Commodore Abraham Whipple was read and several patriotic songs sung. An invitation from Miss Knight was received and accepted to attend a State Conference of the Children of the American Revolution to be held in Providence at the cabinet of the Rhode Island Historical Society, December 14, 1896. School work prevented many of the Pawtucket Society from being present, but those who were able to attend enjoyed fully the opportunity to personally meet the President General and listen to her interesting remarks in reference to the work of the Children of the American Revolution. A greater interest and much more enthusiasm was created as the result of this conference.

The third meeting was held on Saturday, January 29, when a beautiful flag was presented to the Society by Mrs. H. Conant, State Promoter for Rhode Island. When the notices of the meeting were sent the request was made that each member should come prepared to tell something about the flag. The ready response and interest displayed was remarkable. Everyone, even one of the youngest took her part with a great deal of credit to herself, and it was very gratifying indeed to watch the eagerness with which the children listened to what each had to read or recite as the roll was called. The meeting adjourned with the "Salute to the Flag" and reading of the poem "Our Flag of Liberty," written by the President General for the Children of the American Revolution.

It is a great satisfaction to be able to report an increase in the membership of the Society and that it now numbers twenty-one.

The meetings are held Saturday mornings, as the children prefer that time to any other. The purpose is to meet every two months and as much oftener as is deemed advisable.

A number of children have application papers that they are trying to complete and it is earnestly hoped that success will soon crown their efforts and our number be decidedly increased.

It is just and proper before closing this report to refer to that courageous, daring, and energetic man, for whom our Society is named, Commodore Abraham Whipple.

He was born in Rhode Island in 1733 in what is now the town of Lin-

coln and about four and one-half miles from Providence. Here he lived until about thirteen years old, when he removed to Providence. He early followed a sea-faring life, and as he possessed naturally a strong mind and great resolution of purpose, he was soon able to command vessels in the West Indies trade with credit to himself and profit to his employers.

He was the one chosen, June 17, 1772, to command the volunteers who burned the British schooner *Gaspee*. Sixty persons were connected with this expedition, not one of whom permitted a single hint to escape that could be used against his companions, notwithstanding the tempting rewards that were offered by both the King and the Governor of the Colony.

Abraham Whipple was appointed by the Legislature two days before the battle of Bunker Hill to command the armed sloops for the purpose of ridding Narragansett Bay of the tenders of the British frigate *Rose*, under command of Captain James Wallace, which blockaded the mouths of the harbors and rivers and prevented vessels from either going to sea or coming in port. On the 15th of June he sailed and attacked two of the tenders, which he disabled and forced to retire. A third he captured as a prize. This bold act cleared the bay of these commerce destroyers and allowed many homeward bound vessels to enter port. It was the first authorized attack made upon the British and it was a most daring deed, as at this time the people had not openly resisted the King. To Abraham Whipple, therefore, belongs the credit of having fired the first gun under colonial authority at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

Captain Wallace threatened to hang all persons who should be taken in arms against their King, and as the name of the leader of the *Gaspee* affair was no longer a secret, Captain Wallace sent Abraham Whipple the following very plain note :

" You, Abraham Whipple, on the 17th of June, 1772, burned his majesty's vessel, the *Gaspee*, and I will hang you at the yard arm.

JAMES WALLACE."

This was the reply :

" *To Sir James Wallace :*

SIR—Always catch a man before you hang him.

ABRAHAM WHIPPLE."

Notwithstanding this threat, Whipple continued to cruise in Narragansett Bay, winning several actions with vessels of superior force, protecting the commerce and infusing new courage into the inhabitants of the neighboring colonies.

On the 20th of March he was commissioned to bear important dispatches to our minister in France. His passage out of Narragansett Bay, evading the British fleet on the watch to capture him, was one of the most brilliant exploits of the Revolution. With a crew of picked men he sailed on a dark, stormy, windy night. The lights on his boat were all extinguished and perfect silence maintained by the crew. As the ship rushed towards the enemy, instead of avoiding a conflict he sailed

within pistol shot and delivered a broadside with telling effect, determined that his presence should be felt. The noise of the firing awakened the men on the ships in the lower part of the Bay, but he was able to navigate his boat swiftly in and out as the way was opposed by the enemy's ships, notwithstanding that he received more or less fire from eleven different ships of war before he reached the open sea. He reached France after a voyage of twenty-six days.

The generosity of Commodore Whipple for the sailors was unbounded. He advanced several thousand dollars from his own funds to relieve the wants of his men during the rigorous weather in the South at the time of the defense of Charleston. He and his men worked bravely and did all they could for the assistance of the town, after they were obliged to abandon their vessels, but the British force was superior and the Americans were obliged to surrender. Commodore Whipple was taken prisoner and confined two years and seven months at Chester, Pennsylvania. At Chester no regular hospitals were provided for the sick, and Commodore Whipple, with his characteristic generosity, hired a suitable house for their accommodation and furnished it at his own expense with all necessary supplies, thus preserving many useful lives. After the close of the war he retired to his little farm in Cranston.

When the Ohio company was formed he went to Marietta to seek a new home.

In person Commodore Whipple, in the day of his manhood, was short and stout, with great muscular strength.

He was fond of daring exploits, and the more hazardous they were the quicker he entered into them. His sailors often noticed that in pleasant weather, with a smooth sea, he was irritable and surly, but as soon as a storm arose and there was real danger he had a most cheerful and animated air, which diffused life and courage into all around him, so that no crew could be cowardly with such a leader.

He expended thousands of dollars to relieve the wants of those under his care, which the Government never repaid, and for the lack of which he suffered for many years. In 1811 Congress granted him a pension. He died in Marietta, Ohio, May 29, 1819.

Of such like character were the men who established the independence of the United States. Their highest aim was to obtain freedom from oppression, and disregarding all selfish interests and fearless of consequences they sought to protect their country from unjust laws and to preserve the liberties of America.

May the members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution never tire of listening to such deeds of patriotism.

EDITH C. THORNTON,
Local President,

REPORT OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE SOCIETY, OF WASHINGTON,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE Red, White, and Blue Society has but a short report this year. Although organized in March, 1896, it has not been in true working order all these months. Its first President, Mrs. Mann, under whose enthusiastic leadership the members have expected to do good work, was suddenly obliged to leave Washington in consequence of the death of her husband, and the affairs of the Society fell into confusion for a time. There were no meetings during the summer, and when it was found in the autumn that Mrs. Mann would not return, a new President was necessary. I was appointed November 25, and my first care was to collect whom I could of the original members of the Red, White, and Blue. I found three, and with this beginning we set to work recruiting. At present we have a membership of seventeen and six or seven applicants, who will send in their papers as soon as possible. Our officers are: Vice-President, Miss Mary Livermore Smith; Secretary, Charlotte Bryson Taylor; Treasurer, Edgar Zell Steever; Registrar, Mary Francis Stone, and Color Bearer, Steward Hume Rathbun. We have had a beautiful silk flag presented us by Mrs. Smith, the grandmother of two of our members. It appeared in public for the first time when it was saluted by this convention yesterday. The remainder of the winter will be devoted to the study of some of the events of the Revolution, made real to us by seeing and examining such articles as Continental currency, a flint-lock musket, and a map of Boston and vicinity made by a British engineer just after the battle of Bunker Hill. During the summer we shall take a special piece of work to do, and next year will have to report, we hope, some good work accomplished, work which will honor the flag from which we take our name—the Red, White, and Blue.

ALICE WRIGHT ALDEN,
President Red, White, and Blue Chapter, C. A. R.

REPORT OF THE VERMONT SOCIETIES.

Madam President: The Children's Society of Vermont has increased in membership, but not quite as well as I had anticipated.

The Ethan Allen Society, of Arlington, organized November 9, 1895, with eighteen members, all from the one great-great-grandfather, Timothy Brownson. Miss Elva Brownson, President.

The Mercey Holmes Mead, Rutland, organized December 5, 1895, Mrs. Margaret Holmes Francisco, President, has eighteen members at present.

The Vine Howard, Manchester, organized January 26, 1896, Mrs. Edward C. Perkins, President, numbers seven.

Brattleboro, January 29, 1896, appointed Miss Mary Cabot President. Have no report from the Society.

Children of the Green Mountains, St. Albans, organized February 1, 1896, Mrs. Flora Reynolds, President, report eleven members February 1, 1897.

George Washington Lafayette, Montpelier, organized March 11, 1896, with one member, Miss Nellie C. Barrows, President. On Tuesday, January 5, 1897, they numbered fifteen. The mothers and children were invited and a very interesting meeting was held at the home of the President on that day. They number at present nineteen. Inviting the mothers and children together increased the interest in both Societies.

On December 19, 1896, I appointed Mrs. Sarah Adelaide Clark President, Poultney. They organized with seven members. Have not yet decided on the name.

We have seven Societies in Vermont and eighty members.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. BURDETTE,
State Promoter.

WE think all the members will appreciate the clever little verse sent by the "Mercy Holmes Mead" Society of Rutland, Vermont. We wish we could reproduce here the beautiful photograph of the Society that accompanied it. In the cosy study of the President, with its floating flags and a background of revolutionary and colonial pictures, the young members are grouped. A spinning wheel is in the center, its flowing flax held up by two little maidens whose bright faces reflect the spirit of that other maiden's peeping out as it must have looked, from her demure cap of "ye olden time." A young lad, erect with the fire of patriotism as his grandsire was before him in his boyish patriotic ardor, is given the place of honor, his hand on the standard of the historic old wheel. We cannot but think as we look at him "Here stands a future captain, or statesman, or leader of some sort in the vanguard pressing on to advance the welfare of his country."

Here is the verse:

Dear Mrs. Lothrop:

You have asked for "Reports" from the C. A. R.
Reports from the Children from near and from far,
So we've voted to send to your Annual Meeting,
A pictured response—with our heartiest greeting,
And true to the precepts our Grandsires oft quoted,
An old-fashioned saying you surely have noted
To be "seen and not heard" is our modest intention
While attending with you our Special Convention.
Here's a cheer for our Officers, loyal and true,
And a cheer for the Children assembled with you;
And one for "Old Glory"—we'll join in the chorus,
Saluting with you the bright flag that floats o'er us.

MARGARET HOLMES FRANCISCO,
President.

MARION GAREY,
Secretary.

Mercy Holmes Mead Society, C. A. R.

Rutland, Vermont, February 22, 1897.

THE NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION AT THE CENTENNIAL AT NASHVILLE, OCTOBER 20, 1897.

Last February, during the Daughters of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution Congresses at Washington, our State Regent, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, at the last moment being unable to attend on account of the fatal illness of her mother, requested me to read her report as State Regent and State Promoter for the organization of the Children of the American Revolution. Following this I took occasion to extend an invitation to the National Children of the American Revolution to attend our Tennessee Centennial, which they accepted. They requested Mrs. Mathes, as State Promoter, and myself to arrange the programme. There being seven Societies of the Children of the American Revolution, each took an able part, and their reports were most encouraging. Their responses to roll call as to their numbers and condition was very interesting. The Adam Dale, of Memphis, Mrs. Thomas Day, President, being first and the largest membership, was represented by Malcolm Semmes, a grandnephew of Admiral Semmes; Andrew Jackson, Pulaski, Mrs. W. B. Romine, President, Miss Bernard Markam; Grace Warren, Franklin, Mrs. Martha Jones Gentry, President; King's Mountain, Knoxville, Miss Pauline Woodruff, President; Wasitoto, Nashville, Mrs. Percy Warner, President, Miss Nellie Fall. The march of the members of Societies, singing "Hail Columbia," was a beautiful ceremony, after which all members and the entire audience sang "America," which aroused much patriotic enthusiasm, and was followed with an address of welcome by Mrs. Joseph Washington.

Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes in a most eloquent manner introduced the President General, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, who was greeted with hearty response, denoting her great merit and popularity. The Southern people were anxious to see and hear Mrs. Lothrop, the founder of the Association of Children of the American Revolution, and they recognized in her a most lovely character. In fact, her visit to the volunteer State inspired renewed interest in the minds of all who met her socially as well as publicly. Her address was replete with patriotism, and her tribute to the Children of the American Revolution and the women of Tennessee and to the Tennessee Centennial was received with a storm of applause. The flag of liberty tableau, impersonated by seven beautiful girls from Adam Dale Society dressed in gowns of American flags, was responded to by Miss Margaret Lothrop. Miss Person gave the greeting from the Children of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was responded to by the Vice-President of Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. A. L. Barber. "Tennessee" was sung by Miss Birtie Winchester Powell, all members of the Children of the American Revolution rising and singing the chorus. This being a national celebration we endeavored to have as far as practical prominent women of national reputation and distinction and patriotic workers take the leading parts and answer roll call of the States. This was a deviation from

the usual programme on such occasions and led to a happy result. We were highly gratified that so many of these great patriotic women came to the celebration and helped us make the celebration a notable success. Everyone present felt the inspiration aroused by the few minutes' report of the work in the States of the Union by the following speakers: Mrs. Buist, State Regent of South Carolina; Miss Forsyth, for New York; Mrs. Lee, for Illinois; Mrs. Donald McLean, for Massachusetts; Mrs. John Lane Henry, for Texas; Mrs. Randolph Keim, for Pennsylvania and Connecticut; Mrs. A. L. Barber, for Virginia; Mrs. J. A. Larrabee, for Kentucky; Mrs. Joe E. Washington, for District of Columbia; Mrs. Anna Semmes Bryan, for Alabama; Annie Gilchrist, for North Carolina; Mrs. Lulie Gordon, for Georgia.



Alexander Emil Stewart.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALEXANDER EMIL STEWART.—The Roberts Park Choral Society has adopted the following resolutions in memory of Emil Stewart, grandson of Mr. Emil Wulschner, director of the society :

“WHEREAS, Our dear Saviour has called to himself the sweet spirit of little Emil Stewart, we desire to express the deep sense of loss we feel in his separation from us.

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" *Resolved*, That we tender to his bereaved parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart, our sincere sympathy in their present sorrow, and invoke for them the consolation of the words of Christ: 'Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.'

" *Resolved*, That with our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Wulschner, his grandparents, we deeply sympathize, and with them we rejoice in the assurance of blessed reunion hereafter.

" 'There is no death; an angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
And bears our best loved friends away,
And then we call them dead.'

" 'There is no death, the stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
Bright in heaven's jeweled crown,
They shine forevermore.' "

C. E. WEIR,
MRS. O. A. WILEY,
EDITH HOLMES SPURRIER,
Committee.

In loving remembrance of Alexander Emil Stewart.

" WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, in his loving kindness, has taken to himself our first charter member of the Mary Gibson Society; therefore, be it

" *Resolved*, That, while we mourn our loss, we express our faith in the all-wisdom of the Father, and live in the trust that we shall follow where his spirit is now waiting.

" *Resolved*, That as a Society and as individuals we express our sympathy with those nearest and dearest to him, and that a copy of these resolutions to his memory be spread upon the minutes of the Secretary.

SUSAN E. H. PERKINS,
President Mary Gibson Society, Children American Revolution.

SMALLWOOD NOEL,
BELLE DEAN,
VOLNEY H. PERKINS,
Committee.

MISS ANNA D. PROUDFIT.—Miss Anna D. Proudfit, whose earthly existence came to such an untimely and sudden end at her home in Saratoga Springs, Thursday, August 5, was born in Salem, Washington County, New York. She was the second daughter of the Rev. Alexander Proudfit, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, whose death occurred about two years previous.

Upon her father's side she was descended from General John Williams, he having been her great-great-grandfather. General Williams was one of the representatives to the Provincial Congress at its organization, May, 1775, and served during its existence. He was also a member of the Convention by which the State of New York adopted the Constitution of the United States. He served during the period of the Provincial Congress and in the Congress of the United States, twenty-four years in all. General Williams received his degree of M. D. in London and his commission as surgeon-mate on a British man-of-war, and acted as surgeon in the Continental Army during some of its heaviest battles. He was at Monmouth, New Jersey, and also at Fort Ann, and at the battle of Saratoga. He was appointed brigadier general for Washington County, New York, in 1789. He was Regent of the State University and chairman of the Legislature to introduce canal legislation in New York State.

Her maternal great-grandfather was Jonas Williams, who married Abigail Brewster, the daughter of Samuel Brewster, and great-granddaughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster. Jonas Williams was a personal friend of both Washington and Lafayette, and the latter was often his guest at New Windsor. It was in his cellar there that a portion of the money sent by the French Government to assist in carrying on the war was concealed, and from there paid out as needed. For his services he was publicly thanked by Washington. The bar iron used in constructing the chevaux de frise from Pallopel's Island to Plum Point in 1777 was from his forge.

Samuel Brewster, the father-in-law of Jonas Williams, was the grandson of the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, of Brookhaven, who married Sarah Ludlow, daughter of Hon. Roger Ludlow, Deputy Governor of Massachusetts. Samuel Brewster was a member of the second and third Provincial Congresses and was also chairman of the Committee of Safety of the precinct of New Windsor. It was at his forge that the chain was constructed that was used to obstruct the river at West Point.

Miss Proudfit was also descended from Roger Wolcott, colonial Governor of Connecticut.

Miss Proudfit, who had spent the greater portion of her life in Saratoga, taking always an active part in all social and charitable enterprises, had endeared herself to a very large circle of warm and admiring friends. To these the news of her death came with the suddenness of an unexpected blow. She was one of the earliest and most efficient members of the Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. At a meeting of the same held August 10 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

The Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is called upon to-day to pay tribute to one of its most valued and efficient charter members, that of Miss Anna D. Proudfit.

For the first time since the organization of the Chapter this sad duty devolves upon it. The first link in the chain of patriotic interest and friendship, which has bound its members together, has been suddenly broken by the great destroyer, death. It is but too true that death loves ever a shining victim. In the unexpected death of our sister Daughter Miss Anna D. Proudfit, we are made deeply sensible of this fact.

Actively interested in whatever appertained to the Chapter, full of enthusiasm for its well being and imbued with kindly interest in its members, the organization has sustained in this sudden visitation of Providence an irreparable loss.

With hearts touched with sorrow we acknowledge the same. A steadfast friend and a delightful companion has been taken from us.

While we bow in submission to his will, who doeth all things well, we desire to perpetuate the memory of our Sister Daughter and friend by spreading this tribute upon the minutes of the Society.

We also desire that a copy of the same be sent to the deeply bereaved mother and sister.

LOUISE HILL MINGAY,
EMMA E. R. CAIRNS,
FLORENCE S. B. MENGES,
Committee.

MISS LOIS STARR COMSTOCK.—Entered into rest September 23, 1897, Miss Lois Starr Comstock, Danbury, Connecticut.

A shadow has crossed our threshold. "The hand that doth not willingly afflict" has led a loved one home.

Born in Danbury, Miss Comstock spent her life where dwelt her fathers for generations. Of pleasing personality, possessed of fine musical taste, she endeared herself to many. Devoted to her home, she lovingly ministered to brothers and sisters who bereft of mother, are now indeed bereaved. Her sweet strength

of character was an inspiration to all about her. Having been thrown from her carriage she was long an invalid. Patiently she bore the cross of affliction, cheerfully saying, "Thy will be done." A devout member of the Congregational Church, when health permitted, she was zealous in church work, active in the Sunday-school and a valued member of the choir.

A loyal Daughter of the American Revolution, she was one of the earliest members of Mary Wooster Chapter, entering into its work and aims with a fervor born of patriotism. At the October meeting appropriate resolutions were read and inscribed on the Chapter records and many loving tributes were offered in memoriam.

She has crossed the threshold golden,
Abide, with those who tarry at Earth's shrine,
Precious memories of her life among us,
Reflected beauty of that Life divine.

JULIA CLARKE BRUSH,
Historian.



OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY.

902 F St., Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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1897

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| MRS. F. W. DICKINS,
1334 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. | MME. ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD,
Boston, Mass., and 1617 13th St., Wash-
ington, D. C. |
| MRS. WM. LINDSAY,
The Cochran, Washington, D. C.,
and Frankfort, Kentucky. | MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
Saratoga, N. Y. |
| MRS. J. N. JEWETT,
412 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill. | MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Lafayette, Ind., and Washington, D. C. |
| MRS. E. J. JOHN HULL,
Iowa and Washington, D. C. | |

Chaplain General.

MRS. CHARLES A. STAKELEY,
1622 S St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Recording Secretary General. | Corresponding Secretary General. |
| MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C. | MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,
902 F St., Washington, D. C. |

Registrars General.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
1101 K St., Washington, D. C. | MRS. LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
1538 I St., Washington, D. C. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|

Treasurer General.

(MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH) **SARAH H. HATCH,**
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Historian General.**Assistant Historian General.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C. | MRS. FRANCIS J. FITZWILLIAM,
Bloomington, Ill. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|

Surgeon General.**Librarian General.**

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
1524 Twenty-Fifth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.**HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.**

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion, as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia: "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THURSDAY, October 7, 1897.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Thursday, October 7, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the absence of the President General, the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presided.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Miss Miller, and Mrs. Darwin.

The Chaplain General not being present at the opening of the meeting the First Vice-President General requested the ladies to join with her in the Lord's Prayer.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Recording Secretary General was requested to read the minutes of the June meeting.

Mrs. Henry moved : " That the Recording Secretary General read the minutes as they are to be published." Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved : " That the minutes be accepted." Carried.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mrs. Brackett read a letter from Mrs. Washington in regard to attending the Exposition.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Mathes on the same subject.

After a free discussion Mrs. Thurston moved : " That the Board authorize the Corresponding Secretary General to explain that under the circumstances the National Board is unable to accept the invitation."

The Recording Secretary General read letters from Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio, Mrs. Depue, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote expressing regret at their inability to attend the present session of the Board.

The report of the Recording Secretary General for the months of June, July, August, and September, was given as follows :

Charters issued : " Bryan Station," Lexington, Kentucky ; " Martha Pitkin," Sandusky, Ohio ; " Shadrack Bond," Carthage, Illinois ; " Owasco," Auburn, New York ; " Exeter," Exeter, New Hampshire ; " The Eagle Rock," Montclair, New Jersey ; " Elizabeth Porter Putnam," Putnam, Connecticut ; " Samuel Grant," Gardiner, Maine ; " Catharine Schuyler," Belmont, New York ; " Washington Heights," New York, New York ; " Frances Dighton Williams," Bangor, Maine. Total, 11.

Number of charter applications issued, 18 ; letters and postals written, 123.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General being called for, the Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Johnston explaining her absence on account of ill health.

The Acting Corresponding Secretary General made the following report for June, July, August, and September :

Application blanks issued, 9,106 ; circulars issued, 1,937 ; constitutions issued, 2,161 ; officers' lists, 1,731.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Acting Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General moved : " That the additional proof of ancestry sent by the Albemarle Chapter be accepted and added to the papers in question, and that the Chapter be so notified." Carried.

The Acting Corresponding Secretary General read various letters and received the instructions of the Board regarding their answers.

Before reading her report Mrs. Seymour placed before the Board vari-

ous letters relating to membership in the Society, and received instructions as to what action should be taken.

Mrs. Manning moved: "That the lady whose case was under consideration be accepted a member of the National Society." It was so ordered.

The reports of the Registrars General were given as follows:

Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, 326; applications on hand awaiting dues, 28; applications on hand unverified, 16; badge permits issued since June 3, 1897, 258; "real Daughters," 10; one "real Daughter" 103 years old; united ages of the ten "real Daughters," 921.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Taplin reported: Applications presented, 308; applications on hand awaiting dues, 41; applications on hand unverified, 20; badge permits issued since June 3, 1897, 51. All certificates have been sent out and the office work is up to date. Deaths, 33; resignations, 86.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the lists of applicants. Also, that the resignations be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regret.

THE REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—*Madam President and Ladies of the Board:* In making my report for the October meeting it is with a great deal of pleasure I report the affairs of my office well up to date, thereby making the winter work much easier, particularly the work of the Credential Committee for the Congress of '98. In this I have been much assisted by State Regents requesting Chapters to send lists of officers; also, have to report that most of the Chapters not acting on National Constitution and By-Laws have sent their respective By-Laws for any alterations, and I have tried to correct, so none conflict with National Constitution and at the same time not conflict with any Chapter privileges.

I report the resignation of Mrs. McNutt, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and the formation of Chapters at Kewanee, Illinois; the "Mayflower," Red Oak, Iowa, and "Dorothy Brewer," Waltham, Massachusetts; also, the names of the following Regents appointed by respective State Regents:

Mrs. Isabella C. R. Redding, Waycross, Georgia; Mrs. Mary K. Hada-way, Prophetstown, Illinois; Mrs. Adelaide L. Harrington, Lyons, New York; Mrs. George H. Patterson, Westfield, New York; Mrs. William B. Sylvester, Brockport, New York; Mrs. G. H. Stroug, Olean, New York; Mrs. Benton McConnell, Hornellsville, New York; Mrs. Walter R. Sheppard, Pen Yan, New York; Mrs. Minnie H. Nave, St. Joseph, Missouri; Mrs. Mary C. T. McCluney, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Mary

Mygatt Brown, Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Mrs. Helen W. Fuller, Augusta, Maine; Mrs. George K. Bodge, Waterville, Maine; Miss Rosalie A. Williams, Lowell, Massachusetts; Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee, Watertown, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mattie K. Hayman, Van Buren, Arkansas; Mrs. S. Frances Corry Major, Shelbyville, Indiana; Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Mary A. Dana, Marietta, Ohio; Mrs. Florence Baird Campbell, Ironton, Ohio; Mrs. Hugh H. Buist, Rock Hill, South Carolina; Mrs. A. E. Leavenworth, Castleton, Vermont (twenty-three Chapter Regents in all).

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and, on motion, accepted.

THE REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President*: I have the honor and the pleasure to submit a brief report. I intended to present the fourth volume of the Lineage Book this morning, but it has been delayed by reason of a change of the cover. The extremely light color has been frequently objected to, because it soils so readily. An effort has been made to secure Continental blue, but the proper tone can only be found in cloth, and that is too expensive; gray is all we can have, and as soon as the tone is chosen the books will be bound. The first section of the fifth volume is in press.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,

Historian General.

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until two o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, October 7, 1897.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock p. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Brackett, in the chair.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, October 5, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Brackett, First Vice President-General, presiding. Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Miss Miller.

A letter being read from a Chapter Regent in Massachusetts, the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Brockett: "That the letter from a Chapter Regent in Massachusetts be filed, and with no correction; also, that the letter written by the Treasurer General, in answer to the same, be endorsed by the Executive Committee," Carried.

Mrs. Brockett read a letter bearing on the point of the right of membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to those who were descendants of substitutes in the War of the

Revolution. After discussion of this matter, the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Brockett: "Inasmuch as the question of the admission of the descendants of substitutes, or of persons hiring substitutes, seems to be too difficult a question for the National Board of Management to settle, I move that it be referred to the Continental Congress." Carried.

Mrs. Seymour called the attention of the committee to the case of a lady who had entered the National Society, giving her name as that of her first husband, whereas she had, by second marriage, changed that name, and the Registrar General had been notified of this fact by family connections of the lady. It was moved and carried to refer the matter to the National Board.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from a "real Daughter" at Dalton, Massachusetts, acknowledging the receipt of a souvenir spoon. The letter contained some interesting particulars about the aged lady, who expressed great appreciation of the Society's gift.

Other matters were discussed, which will be submitted to the Board in the reports of the officers presenting the same.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,

Chairman.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.—The Auditing Committee, appointed by the President General to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, has the honor to report that through the reports of the expert, Mr. Henry M. Flather, and the personal services of Mrs. J. M. Thurston, acting chairman of the committee, it finds the funds of the Society properly accounted for up to May 25, 1897, and the books of the Treasurer General and Business Manager of the Society's Magazine faithfully and properly kept. The committee would recommend the acceptance of these reports by the National Board of Management.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, *Chairman.*

MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER,

MRS. WILLIAM FITZHUGH EDWARDS,

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON,

MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES,

MRS. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY,

MRS. GEORGE W. SHIELDS.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, Mr. Flather—

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1897.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON, *Acting Chairman Auditing Committee, N. S. D. A. R., Washington, D. C.:*

Madam: In accordance with the request of the President General of the Society, I have audited the books of the Treasurer General from February 2, 1897, to May 25, 1897, inclusive.

The books of the Treasurer General show the following cash transactions:

Cash on hand February 23, 1897,	\$3,855 18
Cash received from February 23, 1897, to May 25, 1897, inclusive:	
Charters,	\$120 00
Life members,	287 50
Initiation fees,	1,652 00
Annual dues,	9,826 00
Miscellaneous,	5,728 45
	<hr/>
	17,613 95
Total receipts,	\$21,469 13
Cash disbursed from February 23, 1897, to May 25, 1897, inclusive,	17,817 84
	<hr/>
Cash balance May 25, 1897,	\$3,651 29

The passbook, showing the transactions with the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, District of Columbia, was written up to May 25, 1897, and returned with all checks paid to that date, cancelled, showing a balance in bank on May 25, 1897, of \$6,139.74 to the credit of the Treasurer General. The difference between the balance shown by the Treasurer General's cash book and that of the National Metropolitan Bank is caused by fifty checks drawn on or previous to May 25, 1897, amounting to \$2,488.45, which had not been presented to the bank for payment prior to the settlement of the passbook.

The cash receipts were made up of a large number of small amounts from different sources; and with regard to these, I verified the correctness of the additions and footings of these amounts. On the side of expenditures, which comprise a large number of items, I verified every item and found them all properly vouched for. I also verified the addition on the side of expenditures.

All expenditures were made by checks on the National Metropolitan Bank, all of which have been returned by the bank, with the exception of those that have not been presented for payment. (The checks returned by the bank were all properly endorsed.)

I examined all receipts for expenditures filed by the Treasurer General from February 23, 1897, to May 25, 1897, inclusive, and found them all properly receipted and approved by the chairman of the Finance Committee.

I also verified the posting in the ledger of each item, both debit and credit, to every account from February 23, 1897, to May 25, 1897, comprising about 2,000 items, and found them correctly posted, with the following exceptions, viz.: In a few cases the items were not posted to the individual Chapters; in other cases the amount posted was incorrect; in another case the amount was credited instead of being debited, and in still another instance the amount was posted to the wrong Chapter.

But as the errors noted above were merely errors in posting, they did not change the cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer General, but they did change the balance to the credit of the individual Chapters.

(All of the errors mentioned above have been corrected.)

In five cases amounts have been refunded to the Chapters, where there was nothing to its credit, or not sufficient to its credit to meet the check drawn.

The passbook showing transactions with the American Surety and Trust Company, Washington, District of Columbia, was written up by said company to May 26, 1897, showing a balance of \$7,911.39 to the credit of the Treasurer General, which amount represents the permanent fund of the Society. This also agrees with the books of the Treasurer General.

Accompanied by the Treasurer General I visited the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company, where I was shown the following named securities:

Note of John H. Walter, dated May 9, 1897, payable three years after date, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, secured by real estate and guaranteed by the American Security and Trust Company (face value \$2,500), costing with interest,	\$2,556 66
Two American Security and Trust Company debenture 5 per cent. bonds (par value \$500 each), \$1,000; one American Security and Trust Company debenture 5 per cent. bond, \$1,000; four American Security and Trust Company 5 per cent. bonds (\$100 each), \$400, costing,	2,434 31
Two United States 4 per cent. registered bonds of 1897 (\$1,000 each), costing,	2,152 50
	<hr/>
	\$7,143 47

All of the above are termed permanent investments.

I was also shown the following securities which belong to current investments:

Six United States 5 per cent. registered bonds, 1904 (\$1,000 each), \$6,000, costing,	\$6,974 95
Seven United States 4 per cent. registered bonds, 1907 (\$1,000 each), \$7,000, costing,	7,819 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,793 95

In addition to the foregoing I was shown a note of T. B. Moran for \$240.40, said to belong to the Continental Hall fund.

After a most careful examination of the books from February 23, 1897, to May 25, 1897, I find that all moneys received by the Treasurer General, according to her books, have been properly accounted for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HENRY H. FLATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1897.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON, *Acting Chairman National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:*

Dear Madam: At the request of Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, I beg to say that I have examined the books of the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE from February 1, 1897, to May 25, 1897, and submit the following statement:

Cash received:

For subscriptions, advertising, and cuts, \$745 02

Cash disbursed:

To Treasurer General, 707 79

To office expenditures, 37 23

\$745 02

I have examined the advertising book, and find all credits properly accounted for.

I have proved the additions in the register and compared the same with the cash book for each day, and found them correctly posted. I have examined all receipts for expenditures and for amounts given the Treasurer General, and found them all properly executed, except for small amounts paid to messengers, extra postage, etc., for which it was impossible to obtain receipts. I have read and compared with the register every subscription from February 1, 1897, to May 25, 1897, and found them all correct with the exception that in several cases the number on the register and that of the mailing sheet differed.

After a very careful examination I find the books of the Business Manager in a very satisfactory condition.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

HENRY H. FLATHER.

The Chair: These reports of the Expert Accountant are addressed to the acting chairman of the Auditing Committee, and the Auditing Committee's report was made up from them. You have accepted the report of the Auditing Committee which was based on these reports.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies of the Board of Management:* Your Committee on Printing begs leave to respectfully submit the following report:

On June 8 the Registrar General, Mrs. Seymour, asked the committee to order 1,500 certificates from Fred B. Nichols, he being the man who has the plate from which said certificates are engraved. He agreed to furnish the 1,500 for \$107.

When, about the 23d of July, the certificates were sent to 902 F Street it was found there were only 1,450 of them, instead of 1,500.

The chairman, Mrs. Thurston, went to Mr. Nichols and asked him to either send the additional 50 certificates or make out a new bill for \$103.43, the proportionate cost of 1,450 certificates already received. He chose the last-named plan. The Committee on Printing approved the bill and forwarded it to the chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. F. W. Dickins, through Miss Sarah B. Maclay, July 26.

The Committee on Printing met June 15, at 11 a. m., at 902 F Street, N. W., a quorum being present. At a meeting some months previous (March 23) bids had been secured on the 20,000 constitutions of 24 pages each, ordered by the Board, and the bid of McGill & Wallace, the lowest bidders, had been accepted.

The manuscript submitted for the new Constitution required thirty-two pages, consequently new bids were necessary. These were solicited and again McGill & Wallace were the lowest bidders—\$176.25. Your committee gave them the manuscript with instructions to send the proof sheets to Mrs. Brockett, 902 F Street, N. W.

The following items have been ordered during the summer: 500 printed postals for the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE from McGill & Wallace at a cost of \$6; also, 2,000 long and 2,000 short stamped and printed envelopes from the post office, at a cost of \$50; also, October 2, 2,000 copies of the advertising slips of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. These were ordered by acting chairman, Mrs. Hatcher, from the Harrisburg Publishing Company, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, at a cost of \$7.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. J. M. THURSTON, *Chairman*,
GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.

Report accepted.

Miss Johnston: "I move that, according to Mrs. Henry's wishes, there be a reconsideration of the vote about dispensing with the reading of the proceedings."

The Chair: "All in favor of reconsidering will say aye. It is so ordered. This is to reconsider; now the question stands where it was before. We are ready now, Miss Johnston, for your motion."

Miss Johnston: "I move that the proceedings of the June meeting be read." Carried.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the stenographer read these proceedings to the Board." Carried.

With the exception of a few corrections the stenographic minutes were approved.

No report from the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

No report from the Continental Hall Committee.

REPORT OF THE CHARTER PLATE COMMITTEE.—We are pleased to state that after many difficulties and delays the plate is now satisfactory to the committee; that it has been accepted by them, and the charters are being engrossed and will soon be ready for issuance.

(Signed) .

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
ELEANOR W. HOWARD,
ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT.

Report accepted.

No report from the Committee to Purchase "Meadow Garden."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CORRECT CONSTITUTION.—*Madam President and Ladies*: The Committee on Correct Constitution has held two meetings in the interest of its work since June, and now has the honor of presenting its final report, together with a copy of the constitution.

According to instructions received from this Board, 20,000 copies were ordered. They were delivered at this office in August, and 2,100 copies have been distributed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER, *Chairman*,
HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
SARAH H. HATCH,
LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The following books have been added to the library since my June report: 1. The Boundary Monuments of the District of Columbia, from the author, Marcus Baker, at my request. 2 and 3. The Wilderness Road and The Political Club of Danville, Kentucky, 1786-1790, by Thomas Speed, Secretary of the Filson Club. Both works were given by the author in response to my request. 4. Seventeenth Annual Report of the New England Society of Brooklyn (for the year 1897), from the Society. 5. The Panis, an Historical Outline of Canadian Indian Slavery, from the author, James Cleland Hamilton, of the Canadian Institute. 6. Messages and Papers of the Presidents, volumes 4 and 5, from the Superintendent of Documents. 7. Scotch Ancestors of President McKinley, from the author, Edward H. Claypool. 8. Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve, parts 1, 2, 3 and 4, from the Case Library of Cleveland, Ohio, at the request of Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. 9, 10, 11, 12. Reserve, parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, from the Case Library of Cleveland, Ohio, at the re-

quest of Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. 13. Genealogy of the Jackson Family, from the author, Rev. Hugh Parks Jackson, through Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. 14. Early Traders and Trade Routes in Ontario and the West, 1760-1783, from Chas. C. Darwin. 15. Saints, Sinners and Queer People, by Marie Edith Beynon, from the Robert Lewis Ward Co., Publishers. 16, 17, and 18. Colonial Tracts, numbers 1, 2, and 3, from the publisher, George P. Humphry, Rochester, New York, through Miss Lillian Lockwood. 19. The Washington and National Medals, by Jas. Ross Snowden, from Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. 20. Year Book of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for 1895-96, from Mary Fisher Bosson, Regent Betsy Ross Chapter, D. A. R., Lawrence, Massachusetts. 21. Early Continental Marriages, by F. W. Bailey, from Mrs. James B. Clark, State Regent of Texas, D. A. R. 22. Year Book for 1897 of the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution, from the Secretary, Rev. Henry S. Burrage. 23. Programme of the work of the Moline (Illinois) Chapter, D. A. R., for the years 1895-6 and 1896-7, from Mary L. Deere, Regent. 24. Report of the Historian of the District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution for 1895-6, from the Society. 25. Early Records of the town of Providence (Rhode Island), volume 13; and 26. Vital Records of Rhode Island, volume 9, both from Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, thus containing two sets, of which she has already given the preceding volumes. 27. Addresses and Papers of the Eschscholtzia Chapter, D. A. R., of Los Angeles, California, from the Chapter, through the Secretary, Miss M. M. Houghton. 28. Digest of the Proceedings of the General Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the meeting of April 19, 1897, with list of officers, from M. B. Hatch. 29. Year Book of the Indiana Sons of the American Revolution, from Robert Stockwell Hatcher. 30. Kercheval's History of the Valley of Virginia, 1850 edition, from Mrs. K. S. G. Paul, Regent of the Massanutton Chapter, D. A. R., of Harrisonburg, Virginia. 31. New York in the Revolution, from the author, James A. Roberts, Comptroller of the State of New York. 32 and 33. Signers of the "Mayflower Compact," parts 1 and 2, by Annie Arnoux Huxton, from Mrs. deB. R. Keim.

In all there are . . . volumes, large and small, some bound and some unbound.

The following periodicals have been received since the last report : 1. Our Country, volume III, Nos. 4 and 5, IV complete, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 of volume V. 2. American Historical Register, volume I, No. 3, new series. 3. Annals of Iowa, third series, volume III, No. 2. 4. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, volume V, No. 1. 5. Southern History Association Publications, volume I, Nos. 1 and 3. 6. Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine for May and June, 1897. 7. The Jerseyman, volume III, No. 4, from H. E. Deats. 8. William and Mary College Quarterly, index to volume V and volume VI, No. 1. 9. New England Historical and Genealogical Register for July, 1897. 10. American Monthly for March, 1896, from Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, sent in re-

sponse to my request, in a previous report, for back numbers to complete extra files of the Magazine.

I wish to call special attention to the work of the Moline and the Eschscholtzia Chapters as shown in their contributions to the library. They must have worked most faithfully to produce such results.

The History of the Valley of Virginia, by Kercheval, is also a most welcome addition, as it is an old and rare edition of a most valuable work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General announced the following committee appointed by the President General on July 5, "Committee to Prevent Desecration of National Flag:" Mrs. Walter Kempster, *Chairman*; Mrs. John L. Mitchell, Mrs. James E. Jenkins, Mrs. Henry C. Payne, Mrs. Julia Howard Pratt.

The Recording Secretary General read the resignation of Mrs. Mitchell from the committee appointed by the President General to prevent the desecration of the flag.

It was then moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY, October 8, 1897.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at ten o'clock a. m., the First Vice President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General.

Recording Secretary General moved: "That the Board go into executive session for the discussion of the arrangements for the Congress." Carried.

The Board went into executive session at 10.20 a. m. and resumed regular business at 10.50, when the report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was given through the Editor, Mrs. Lockwood.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager. Books closed for the Auditor May 24.

Receipts.

April 1 to May 24, 1897:

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$215 25
To sale of extra copies,	7 79
To advertisements,	80 00

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, \$303 04

Bills Presented to Treasurer General for Payment.

Printer's bill, April number,	\$472 96
Printer's bill, May number,	857 18
Editor, salary, to March 31,	36 01
Editor, salary (two months, April and May),	166 66
Business Manager, salary, two months,	100 00
McGill & Wallace, 500 postals, furnished and printed,	6 00
McGill & Wallace, 500 bill heads,	2 25
McGill & Wallace, contract blanks,	2 00
Nichols & Co., ink, files, etc.,	1 55
Fac simile stamp,	2 00
Office expenditures (two months) as per itemized account rendered and attached,	16 44
	<hr/>
	\$1,663 05

Itemized Account of Office Expenditures Paid by Treasurer General.

April 1 to May 24, 1897 :

To mailing extra copies, second class matter, as per voucher, . .	\$4 80
To postage,	5 31
To freight and cartage, extra April numbers,	87
To freight and cartage, extra May numbers,	1 86
To telegrams,	1 65
To expressage,	1 15
To postals,	25
To Washington News Company (refunded),	40
To one dozen pens,	10
To ball of twine,	05

\$16 44

Letters written, 128; extra magazines sent out, 416; postals as receipts and notifications, 486.

Your attention is called to the amount of the bills for printing the two congressional numbers—\$1,330.14—owing to the very full reports as ordered by the Congress, largely increasing the expense of the Magazine for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

Receipts.

June 1 to September 30, 1897 :

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$679 94
To sale of extra copies,	21 23

To advertisements,	23 00
To Mrs. Harrison, Regent Philadelphia Chapter, for the cause,	3 00
<hr/>	
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$727 17
<i>Bills presented to the Treasurer General for Payment.</i>	
Printer's bill, June number,	\$271 25
Printer's bill, July number,	285 80
Printer's bill, August number,	234 24
Printer's bill, September number,	258 75
Editor, salary (4 months),	333 32
Business Manager, salary (4 months),	200 00
Maurice Joyce, plates, March and June,	11 16
Maurice Joyce, plates for August and Seal,	9 80
McGill & Wallace, 1,000 postals furnished and printed,	12 75
Burr Index Co., subscription book,	12 50
Office expenditures, four months, as per itemized account rendered,	23 79
<hr/>	
	\$1,653 36

Letters written, 137; Magazines wrapped and sent from office, 550; postals as receipts, notices, etc., 1,044.

In July mimeographed letters were sent out urging the coöperation of the Regents in bringing the Magazine before the Chapters and in appointing agents. By permission of the Recording Secretary General these were inclosed with the notices of proposed amendments to the Constitution, sent to all Regents, thereby saving postage. Some have already done good work and others promise their help when the fall meetings begin.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted.

The Chair inquired if the Editor had any report to make.

Mrs. Lockwood: "Madam President, I have no written report, but will simply say that the Magazine has gone on very smoothly during the summer. Much matter has been sent in that I cannot use, but I have tried to get in as many new Chapters and as much of the Chapter work as possible, that they might all be represented. I have not always succeeded in getting in all they wanted in, but I have done the best I could with the space I have."

Executive session was resumed for the discussion of the matters of Congress at 11.10 a. m. and closed at 12 m., when the regular order of business was again taken up.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the poem written on the death of General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, be referred to the Revolutionary Relics Committee." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That Mrs. Hatcher be appointed a committee of one to arrange for the transportation of the chest and any other relics she can induce the gentleman to give to the Society." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a variety of letters upon which the Board took action.

On Mrs Seymour's motion the Librarian General was authorized to purchase a history of Georgia.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That this whole matter (commissions to national officers) be placed in the hands of the officer who is to issue them." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General requested that Miss Johnston and Miss Miller be authorized to assist her in this work.

This request was acceded to, and it was decided that five hundred of these commissions be printed.

All necessary business being transacted, it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Thursday in November.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

SEPTEMBER 27 TO OCTOBER 27, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 27,	\$289 99
Fees and dues,	1,060 00
Charters and life members,	92 50
Continental Hall,	120 00
Rosettes,	24 00
Ribbon,	2 00
Directory,	50
Statute books,	25
Plaques,	2 00
Lineage Books,	7 20
Blanks,	4 85
Certificates,	2 00
Interest,	160 00
	<hr/> \$1,765 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,	\$26 00
Permanent Fund—	
Plaques,	\$4 00
Continental Hall,	120 00

Charters and life members,	92 50	
China,	36 39	
	<hr/>	252 89
<i>Magazine—</i>		
Binding volume X,	\$1 25	
Two files,	80	
Printing October issue,	257 78	
Four cuts,	9 80	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Business Manager's salary,	50 00	
	<hr/>	402 96
<i>Corresponding Secretary General.</i>		
Postage,		10 00
<i>General Office Expenses.</i>		
Office rent to November 1, 1897,	125 00	
Cut of seal,	2 25	
Stationery,	2 44	
Transfer cards, &c.,	3 25	
Engraving resolution prize essay,	5 00	
Stenographer's salary,	75 00	
Office rent to December 1, 1897,	125 00	
	<hr/>	337 94
<i>Recording Secretary General.</i>		
Engraving portraits Mary and Martha,	75 00	
Salary clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	125 00
<i>Registrars General.</i>		
Postage, certificates,	10 00	
Postage and expenses, certificates,	5 00	
Salary clerk,	50 00	
Salary clerk,	50 00	
Salary clerk,	30 00	
	<hr/>	145 00
<i>Treasurer General.</i>		
3,000 cards,	\$2 82	
Pads,	4 73	
Salary bookkeeper,	100 00	
Salary clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	157 55
<i>Historian General.</i>		
Salary clerk,	\$70 00	
Salary clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	120 00

Curator.

Office expense,	\$20 00	
Salary,	75 00	
	<hr/>	95 00

Card Catalogue.

Salary clerk,		50 00
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Seventh Continental Congress.

Postage, Credential Committee,	\$10 00	
Printing circulars Credential Committee,	3 50	
	<hr/>	13 50

Spoons.

Paid Caldwell & Co.,	7 20	
Balance on hand,	22 25	
	<hr/>	\$1,765 29

ASSETS.

Current investments,	\$14,793 95	
Permanent investments,	15,014 72	
Current fund (Bank),	22 25	
Permanent fund,	1,148 59	
	<hr/>	\$30,979 51

Contributions to Continental Hall.

Pawtucket,	\$100 00	
Quaker City,	10 00	
Madison County,	5 00	
Letitia Green Stevenson,	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$120 00

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

ERRATA.

On page 482, in article "To Save Fraunces Tavern," the name should read Mrs. John Stanton.

